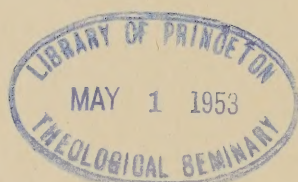
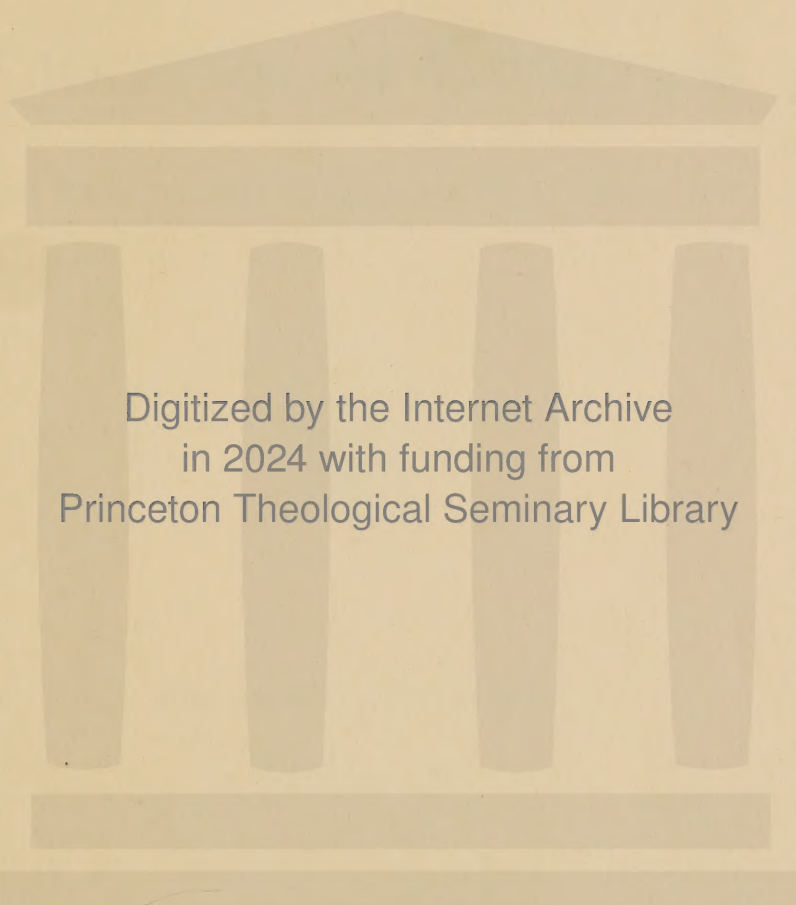


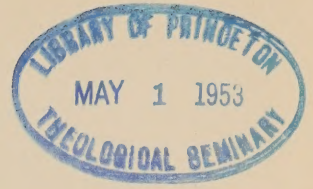
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952



✓ U.S. THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington 1952



Special Report on the
Librarian of Congress
for the year 1951

L. C. Card 6-6273

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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OCTOBER 31, 1952:

JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman
Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library
LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, Librarian of Congress, secretary
ADOLPH C. MILLER, ESQ. [*Term expires March 9, 1953*]
MRS. EUGENE MEYER [*Term expires March 9, 1953*]

Form of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION:

(a) *General Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

(b) *Specific Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [*describe specific purpose]."

*Gifts or bequests may be contributed for any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress by indicating the purpose in the wording of the form of the gift or bequest.

Example: Gift or Bequest to the Library Program for the Blind—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library Program for the Blind."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES OR OTHER PROPERTY:

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—Title 2, Section 161, of the U. S. Code provides: "Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia."

Officers of the Library of Congress

JULY 1, 1951—OCTOBER 31, 1952

Luther Harris Evans, *Librarian of Congress*
Herbert Putnam, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

Office of the Librarian

Alva B. Walker, Administrative Secretary
Marlene D. Wright, Special Assistant (until June 30, 1952), Historian (from July 1, 1952)

Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian

Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian
Dan M. Lacy, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (on leave from September 16, 1951)
Frederick H. Wagman, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (from November 20, 1951)
Edythe W. First, Executive Assistant (from January 17, 1952)

Office of the Assistant Librarian

Solon J. Buck, Assistant Librarian

Exhibits Office

Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer

Information and Publications Office

Elizabeth E. Hamer, Information and Publications Officer (from August 1, 1951)
Helen Anne Hilker, Assistant Information Officer (until August 10, 1951)
Mary B. McMahon, Assistant Information Officer (from September 17, 1951)
Vincent L. Eaton, Chief Editor (from August 4, 1952)

United States Quarterly Book Review

Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor

Reference Department

Burton W. Adkinson, Director
Robert C. Gooch, Assistant Director
Motion Picture Collection: James H. Culver, Custodian
Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project: E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer

Aeronautics Division

Arthur G. Renstrom, Chief (temporary, until July 1, 1951) Assistant Chief (from July 2, 1951)

John F. Stearns, Chief (from July 3, 1951, until July 31, 1952)

Marvin W. McFarland, Chief (temporary, from August 5 until September 30, 1952)

John C. L. Andreassen, Chief (from October 1, 1952)

Air Information Division

George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief

Air Research Division

William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief

Division for the Blind

Donald G. Patterson, Chief

Lawrence W. Gunther, Assistant Chief (until May 26, 1952)

European Affairs Division

Harry J. Krould, Chief

General Reference and Bibliography Division

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (until August 31, 1952)

Roy P. Basler, Chief (from September 1, 1952)

Henry J. Dubester, Assistant Chief

Census Library Project: Phyllis G. Carter, Chief

Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator

Hispanic Foundation

Lewis U. Hanke, Director (until July 13, 1951)

Francisco Aguilera, Director (temporary, from July 14, 1951, until August 31, 1952) Assistant Director and Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*

Howard Francis Cline, Director (from September 1, 1952)

Loan Division

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief

Harold T. Thomen, Assistant Chief (until January 21, 1952, and from July 17, 1952)

Ralph Henderson, Assistant Chief (temporary, from January 22 to July 16, 1952)

Library Station at the Capitol: Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian

Manuscripts Division

David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian
for the American Collections
Robert H. Land, Assistant Chief (from November 15, 1951)

Map Division

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief
Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief

Music Division

Harold S. Spivacke, Chief
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
Folklore Section: Duncan B. M. Emrich, Chief
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:
Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music: Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee
Recording Laboratory: George E. Steele, Chief Engineer

Orientalia Division

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief
Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief
Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Chief
Japanese Section: Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief
Near East Section: Robert F. Ogden, Chief
South Asia Section: Horace I. Poleman, Chief (from September 22, 1952)

Prints and Photographs Division

Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief and Curator of Fine Prints
Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen, Curator

Rare Books Division

Frederick R. Goff, Chief
Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief (until August 3, 1952)
Microfilm Reading Room: John P. Melvin, Curator

Science Division

Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief

Serials Division

Clyde S. Edwards, Chief (until October 15, 1952)

Slavic Division

Sergius Yakobson, Chief

Stack and Reader Division

Willard Webb, Chief
Gordon Patterson, Assistant Chief (from July 23, 1951)

Technical Information Division (created April 22, 1952, to replace the former Navy Research Section of the Science Division)

Dwight E. Gray, Chief
Robert S. Bray, Assistant Chief

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Arabic Manuscripts: Aziz S. Atiya (June 1–20, 1952)
Arabic Literature and Bibliography: Joseph A. Dagher (April 23–October 20, 1952)
Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy: Seymour Lubetzky
Biology: Raymund L. Zwemer
British Legal Bibliography: K. Howard Drake (July 11–29, 1952)
Bulgarian Collection: Marin Pundeff (December 3–12, 1951)
Children's Literature: Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers (April 1–June 30, 1952)
Classification and Subject Cataloging: David J. Haykin (from September 1, 1952)
Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund: Alice Lee Parker, John Taylor Arms, Stow Wengenroth
History of International Intellectual Relations: Waldo Gifford Leland
Hungarian Collections: Bela Talbot Kardos (June 9–October 9, 1952)
Iconography: Paul Vanderbilt
Indic: Murari Lal Nagar (from November 2, 1951)
International Aspects of Far Eastern Problems: Lau-King Quan (April 30–July 31, October 19–November 1, 1951)
Japanese Medical Literature: Joseph G. Yoshiooka (August 1–14, 1951)
Library's Collections in British Local History: F. G. B. Hutchings (September 2–31, 1951)
Lithuanian Materials: Vaclovas Biržiška (November 15, 1951–March 31, 1952)
Management: A. H. Stricker
Manuscripts: Solon J. Buck
Near East Studies and Turkish Literature: John Kingsley Birge (deceased, August 14, 1952)
Philosophy: David Baumgardt
Poetry in English: Conrad Potter Aiken (until September 16, 1952), William Carlos Williams (from September 17, 1952)

Postwar Finnish Writings: Kirsti Kaarina Jaanila (April 1–July 15, 1952)
 Postwar Greek Problems: Albert Floyd Spencer (July 2–August 31, 1952)
 Rare Books: Lawrence C. Wroth
 Scientific Literature in the Slavic Languages: Richard Truscoe (June 1–November 30, 1951)
 Siamese Materials: Mrs. S. Busparoeck (January 21–June 27, 1952)
 Slavic History: Sergius Yakobson
 Snow, Ice, and Permafrost: Donald Yerg (until January 1, 1952)
 Spanish and Portuguese Literature: Charmion Shelby (November 11, 1951–May 12, 1952)
 Spanish-English, English-Spanish Glossary of Road-Building Terms: Francisco C. Banda (August 18–October 13, 1951)
 Steele-Clovis Fund in the Library of Congress: Frances Densmore
 Yugoslav Collection: Borivoje Z. Milojević (September 1–October 15, 1952)

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Germany:

Education: Hans Wenke, Tübingen
 Natural Sciences: Dietrich Schmidt-Ott, Berlin
 Political Science and Economics: A. R. L. Gurland, Berlin
 Social Sciences: Max Horkheimer, Frankfurt am Main

Austria:

Economics: Franz Heissenberger, Vienna
 Social Sciences: Ferdinand Westphalen, Vienna

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American Historiography: St. George Leakin Sioussat
 Canadiana: Nathan Van Patten
 Care of Manuscripts and Parchments: George Leslie Stout
 Development of the Orientalia Collections: Walter F. Swingle (deceased, January 19, 1952)
 Fine Arts: Leicester B. Holland (deceased, February 7, 1952)
 French Literature: Alexis St.-Léger Léger
 Geography: Lawrence Martin
 Haitian Bibliography: Max Bissainthe
 Hispanic Literature: David Rubio

Hispanic Studies: Lewis U. Hanke
 History of Canon Law and Roman Law: Stephan George Kuttner
 Japanese Law: William Joseph Sebald
 Modern Civil Law: Charles S. Lobingier
 Music: Msgr. Higinio Anglés
 Paleography: Elias Avery Lowe
 Philately: James Waldo Fawcett
 Planning of the Collections: Harry Miller Lydenberg
 Scientific Documentation: Mortimer Taube
 Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris
 Wartime Communications: Harold D. Lasswell

Law Library

Wm. Lawrence Keitt, Law Librarian
 Francis X. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian
 American and British Law Section: William H. Crouch, Chief
 Foreign Law Section: Vladimir Gsovski, Chief
 Latin American Law Section: Helen L. Claggett, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

Ernest S. Griffith, Director
 Wilfred C. Gilbert, Assistant Director
 Merlin H. Nipe, Deputy Assistant Director
 American Law Section: James P. Radigan, Jr., Chief
 Congressional Reading Room: Clifford Wilson, Chief
 Economics Section: Charles A. Welsh, Chief
 Foreign Affairs Section: Francis R. Valeo, Chief (from July 3, 1951)
 Government Section: W. Brooke Graves, Chief
 History and General Research Section: Merlin H. Nipe, Chief
 Library Services Section: Frank J. Bertalan, Chief

Processing Department

Frederick H. Wagman, Director (until November 19, 1951)
 John W. Cronin, Assistant Director (until November 29, 1951), Director (temporary, from November 30, 1951 until September 30, 1952), Director (from October 1, 1952)
 Lewis C. Coffin, Assistant Director (temporary, from November 30, 1951)
 Lester K. Born, Coordinator of Microreproduction Projects
 John L. Nolan, Selection Officer and Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* (until November 28, 1951), Assistant Director (temporary, from December 1, 1951, until March 6, 1952)

Vincent L. Eaton, Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* (from December 26, 1951, until August 3, 1952)

Jean Metz, Selection Officer (from March 24, 1952)

James B. Childs, Chief Documents Officer

Binding Division

George E. Smith, Chief

Harriet Woodring, Assistant Chief

Card Division

Edward A. Finlayson, Chief (until November 19, 1951)

Alpheus R. Walter, Assistant Chief (until December 25, 1951), Chief (from December 26, 1951)

Elizabeth Hope Harding, Assistant Chief (from March 18, 1952)

Catalog Maintenance Division

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief

C. Dake Gull, Deputy Chief (until July 30, 1952)

Robert D. Stevens, Assistant Chief (from August 14, 1952)

Descriptive Cataloging Division

Richard S. Angell, Chief (until August 31, 1952)

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (from September 1, 1952)

Jane C. Hall, Assistant Chief (from July 1, 1952)

Exchange and Gift Division

Alton H. Keller, Chief

Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief

Order Division

Lewis C. Coffin, Chief (until March 9, 1952)

William H. Kurth, Assistant Chief (until March 9, 1952), Chief (from March 10, 1952)

Paul L. Berry, Assistant Chief (from March 17, 1952)

Subject Cataloging Division

David J. Haykin, Chief (until August 31, 1952)

Richard S. Angell, Chief (from September 1, 1952)

Leo E. LaMontagne, Deputy Chief

Union Catalog Division

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief

Edward Finlayson, Assistant Chief (from November 19, 1951)

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American History: Donald H. Mugridge

American Negro Studies: E. Franklin Frazier

Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes

Brazilian and Portuguese Studies: Robert C. Smith

Chemistry: Byron A. Soule

Documentation of International Organizations: Waldo Chamberlin

Education: Willard O. Mischoff

English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger

Fine Arts: Huntington Cairns, Macgill James, Charles Seymour, and John Walker

Folklore: Benjamin A. Botkin

Geology: William E. Powers

Germanic Literature: Thomas Mann

Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History: Myron B. Smith

Latin American Economics: Miron Burgin

Library Science: Jerrold Orne

Map Collection: Floyd E. Masten

Military Science: Edward Mead Earle

Modern English Letters: W. Somerset Maugham

Modern European History: Richard H. Heindel

Population: Edward P. Hutchinson

Science: Morris C. Leikind

Slavic Languages and Literatures: Francis J. Whitfield

Studies of the Literature of German Fascism: Douwe Stuurman

Technology: Manuel Sanchez

War Bibliography: Sidney Kramer

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN AMERICAN LETTERS

Léonie Adams, Conrad Aiken, Wystan Hugh Auden, Elizabeth Bishop, Richard P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Paul Green, Robert T. S. Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Samuel Eliot Morison, Katherine Anne Porter, John Crowe Ransom, Karl Shapiro, Robert Penn Warren, Thornton Wilder, and William Carlos Williams

Copyright Office

Arthur Fisher, Acting Register (from May 29 until September 11, 1951), Register of Copyrights (from September 12, 1951)

William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register

Cataloging Division

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief

Examining Division

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief

Reference Division

Simon Lasica, Chief (temporary, until March 31, 1952)

Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief (from April 28, 1952)

Service Division

Luther H. Mumford, Chief

Administrative Department

John C. L. Andreassen, Director (until September 30, 1952)

Frederick H. Wagman, Director (from October 27, 1952)

William W. Rossiter, Assistant Director

Edythe W. First, Management Officer (until January 17, 1952)

Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections

Accounts Office

Kenneth N. Ryan, Accounting Officer

Mary E. Kilroy, Assistant Accounting Officer

Buildings and Grounds Division

Merton J. Foley, Chief

Irvin E. Boniface, Assistant Chief

Disbursing Office

James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer

William B. P. Lumsden, Assistant Disbursing Officer

Guard Division

Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard

Personnel Division

Jacob H. Mason, Director of Personnel

Photoduplication Service

Donald C. Holmes, Chief

Secretary's Office

Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library

Ida F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary (from July 23, 1951)

Tabulating Office

John I. Meehan, Tabulating Officer

John W. Slack, Assistant Tabulating Officer

Library Branch of the Government Printing Office

Harry Falk, Superintendent

Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing

James Walker, Foreman of Binding

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement to this report published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1952, are submitted herewith.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 31, 1952

Introduction

A REPORT of a meeting of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, held on Wednesday, April 30, 1952, which was published in the *Congressional Record* for the next day, contained a terse announcement: "ordered the transfer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution to the National Archives." A period of uncertainty had closed. A treaty with eternity had been denounced. Those restless wards of a people and their future would soon be on the move again.

This would be no new experience for them. During the Revolution the Declaration of Independence had accompanied the harried Continental Congress from Philadelphia to Baltimore to Philadelphia to York to Philadelphia to Princeton to Annapolis to Trenton, and in 1785 to New York. Here, 2 years later, it was joined by the Constitution of the United States, which, on September 17, 1787, was the final product of the Federal Convention meeting in Philadelphia. Upon ratification of the Constitution and the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789, the two charters came into the custody of the Department of State. The following year they went once more to Philadelphia, the temporary capital, and in 1800 to the new Federal City of Washington.

Even then they were not destined to rest easily. They escaped destruction when the British burned the capital during the War of 1812 but not the rigors of another flight, this time across the Potomac into Virginia and eventually to Leesburg, where they remained until danger was past.

Later, the Declaration—but not the Constitution—was on display both in Washington and, during the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia. On September 29, 1921, President Warren G. Harding directed that the two precious documents be transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress, to which much of the material documenting the founding

of the Republic had already been transferred. Consequently, on the next day, they were on the move again. But in the Library a "safe, permanent repository" was provided for them by Congress, and in 1924 they were placed in this sanctuary.

To those who gathered in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress on Thursday, February 28, 1924, the prospect that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were not being enshrined for all time was unthinkable. The hour was one o'clock. A penetrating sun lighted, warmed, colored the marble. In the rotunda, along the grand staircase, and around the balcony the Library staff was drawn up. Punctually the dignitaries arrived and mounted to the second story where they were conducted to their places near the western windows. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, his dark double-breasted coat unbuttoned, the knot of his tie slipped from the moorings of a stiff turned-down collar, impassively clutched a brochure in both hands.

Beside him stood his charming wife. For the occasion Grace Coolidge had selected a long-waisted, profusely embroidered dress with low neck and short sleeves. The crown of her broad-brimmed hat was feathered, her earrings were long and wavering, a tiny watch swung from a ribbon around her throat, there was a bracelet on her left arm.

Next to her was Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, complete in cutaway, striped trousers, scarf pin, and hearing-aid. Then came the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, sternly benign, very erect, impeccably attired, his back half-turned on Simeon D. Fess who wore, besides neat raiment, a proud expression becoming the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Not far away were ranged the leaders, Henry Cabot Lodge, Joseph Taylor Robin-

son, Nicholas Longworth, and Finis James Garrett; members of the committees on appropriations and the Library; the President's private secretary, Bascom C. Slemph; and the President's guest and great, good friend, F. W. Stearns.

For a moment they faced two large American flags, flanked on each side by two Library policemen: one was Jeremiah H. Murphy, the Indian fighter and Congressional Medal of Honor winner; the other was Robert F. Davis, himself a former warrior and the image of Bairnsfather's Old Bill. Their uniforms were new, their mustachios bristled formidably. They parted the flags and revealed "a sort of shrine."

Then up stepped a short, red-headed gentleman in formal dress. This was Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress. With perfect dignity he clambered upon a wooden platform built across the console. Charles Moore, the imperturbable Chief of the Library's Manuscripts Division, handed him the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Putnam fixed it firmly in place and then gracefully regained the floor. The platform was removed and the console opened. Dr. Putnam dexterously arranged the five leaves of the Constitution, closed the lid, and turned the key in the lock.

From the landing below the Minerva mosaic, a choir composed of Library employees began to sing "America." The witnesses joined them. With the conclusion of the second stanza the ceremony was over. Mr. Coolidge went inside the marble balustrade to stare fixedly at the charters. He made no comment.

There had been no rhetoric, no oratory, but somehow an eloquent solemnity had been achieved. Dr. Putnam provided the explanation: "The impression upon the audience proved the emotional potency of documents animate with a great tradition."

The prevailing sense had been the sense of permanence. That evening *The Evening Star* reported that they had been placed "in a permanent sanctuary." The next morning's *Washington Post* was em-

phatic by repetition: "Yesterday they [i. e. the documents] were brought out to the permanent shrine that had been made for them" and "a ceremony strikingly impressive in its simplicity attended the permanent placing of the instruments." George Rothwell Brown in his front-page column wrote: "The Constitution in the presence of the President and a distinguished company is enshrined—along with the Declaration of Independence—in a place where it will be safe for all time from everybody except the reformers." Was this prescience? Perhaps.

For in another February, 8 years later, the translator of Agricola and successor to Calvin Coolidge stood trowel-in-hand upon the site of the razed marketplace. Said the departing Herbert Hoover on that cloudy Monday afternoon:

There will be aggregated here the most sacred documents of our history, the originals of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. . . . Devoutly the Nation will pray that it may endure forever, the repository of records of yet more glorious progress in the life of our beloved country. I now lay the cornerstone of the Archives Building and dedicate it in the name of the people of the United States.

A threat had been proclaimed. The period of uncertainty had begun. The Archives Building was opened in November 1935. The description of it, published 2 years later in *Washington: City and Capital* as part of the "American Guide Series," conveyed this intelligence:

The fourth or main facade, viewed from across Constitution Avenue, carries the suggestion of a magnificent mausoleum. . . . Directly behind the entrance portal is an impressive hall in the form of a semicircular rotunda, separated from the foyer by a low flight of steps and by a magnificent gate and screen executed in three gleaming metals. The hall, forming the chief point of interest in the vast interior, was designed to hold the Nation's most significant documents, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. On each side of the case designed for these documents is an Ionic column, with a shaft of green marble supporting a symbolic eagle.

The sarcophagus has been empty of these treasures up to now.

Chancellors and ministers and heads of state have made their pilgrimages to the Declaration and the Constitution in the Library. The green-gloved hand of Her Majesty of England has rested on them, as has the Cardinal's finger which would one day wear Peter's ring. There have been the children, millions of them, whose eyes have drawn from them the meaning of their land. There have been the exiles, "the huddled masses yearning to breathe free," to whom they have imparted strength and for whom they have revived resolution. There have been the proud, whom they have humbled, and the humble, whom they have made proud. The Declaration and the Constitution will survive their new asylum.

The decision to transfer them is based upon the inexorable requirement of the law that the retired but retained records of the Government must be entrusted to the National Archives. Retired! Retained! They will never retire. They must always be retained. But they will be removed. It is presently intended that they will be lodged, with appropriate ceremony, in the "impressive hall" on Bill of Rights Day, December 15, 1952. The records of the Continental Congress and of the Federal Convention, of which they are a part, preceded them to the National Archives on June 6, 1952.

To have been host to these imperishable records even for a few decades has been an extraordinary privilege, for which the Library is grateful. To them and to their new keepers the Library pledges full faith and confidence and good will.

From the time they came to the Library in 1921 the well-being of the Declaration and the Constitution has ever been of paramount concern to us. They had, of course, suffered from the effects of their eventful history. The Declaration especially showed signs of wear and tear. It had been engrossed on inferior parchment to begin with and it had sometimes been

displayed under adverse conditions in the days before the harmful effects of heat and light on parchment and ink were fully understood.

Many years ago the Library asked the National Bureau of Standards to study the problem and to recommend the best possible means of preserving these two manuscripts for all time. Before definitive answers could be found World War II was upon us, and the Declaration and the Constitution were hurried to the security of Fort Knox in Kentucky.

After they were returned the specialists resumed their study of the multiple problem—to determine the causes of deterioration and how to eliminate them, to devise suitable enclosures, and to provide proper illumination. A test application of the methods finally recommended by the Bureau was made and the results warranted the decision, concurred in by the Joint Committee on the Library, to have the Declaration and the Constitution themselves similarly treated.

At the beginning of the fiscal year under review, on July 2, 1951, the measures to be taken were announced and the treatment of the documents by methods fully described in the National Bureau of Standards *Circular* No. 505 was begun. They were sealed in enclosures of strong insulating glass—Thermopane—manufactured and contributed by the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, whose technicians did the actual sealing under the direction of the scientists at the National Bureau of Standards. The air, which contains oxygen and impurities harmful to parchment and ink, was expelled from the containers and helium, an inert gas in which molds and insects cannot live, was substituted. Since either too much or too little moisture is harmful to documents, the helium was properly humidified before it was introduced. To offset temperature changes that might increase the humidity inside the enclosures, a special backing paper of pure cellulose was put behind each sheet of parchment to absorb moisture.

These enclosures are supposed to be "air-tight," but as a precautionary measure two leak-detector cells were sealed into the rim of each of the glass, bronze-framed "sandwiches." These cells are checked periodically so that any leak may be stopped at once.

To provide further protection for the documents a new lighting system devised by National Bureau of Standards illumination specialists was added, as reported last year. It involved the use both in the spot lights and in the Shrine itself of an effective yellow filter glass, which cuts out about 98 percent of the rays of light that are harmful to documents.

On Constitution Day, September 17, 1951, at 10 o'clock in the morning, a ceremony to mark the partial completion of these preservation measures was held at the Shrine. The importance of the Declaration and the Constitution as symbols of the creed of independence by which we live and the political foundations of freedom on which we build was recognized by the presence there of the Chief Executive of the United States, President Harry S. Truman, and the Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable Frederick Moore Vinson, both of whom addressed the large crowd of invited guests. The Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Senator Theodore Francis Green, presided and told of the history of the documents and the steps taken to protect them. The Librarian of Congress Emeritus, Dr. Herbert Putnam, who had officiated at that earlier ceremony at the Shrine, the then Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. Edward Uhler Condon, the Chaplain of the Senate, the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, and the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, joined with me in participating in the ceremony.

The President called the Declaration and the Constitution "more than historical relics." The ideas they express have a life of their own, he said. "They have been a dynamic force in the history of our Nation.

They have inspired men, all around the world, to create new and independent governments, and to improve the conditions under which they live."

In comparing the Constitution as a framework for the operation of a democratic form of government with the constitutions of totalitarian countries, the President said: "A constitution is not just a matter of words. There are other constitutions which may read as well as ours. Take, for example, the constitution of the Soviet Union. That has a lot of fine language in it. . . . But these good words in the Soviet constitution mean less than nothing. They are empty promises, because the citizens of the Soviet Union have no way of enforcing their rights against the state. . . .

"The only guarantee against such a society of fear and cruelty is the principle that the government is not above the law. Our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution proclaim that the government is subject to the fundamental law. The Constitution sets up a system of internal checks and balances which may seem cumbersome to us at times, but which succeeds in preventing any part of the government from having absolute power."

The President went on to say that our "Constitution protects us from the evils of tyranny. But this is not all our Constitution does. If it were, it would not be enough. . . .

"Acting under our constitution, we have been able to solve the problems which have driven other countries into revolution. We have been able to make necessary reforms without overthrowing the ancient guarantees of our liberty. Building on the experience of the past, we have opened the way to a brighter future."

In conclusion, the President declared: "If the American people remember these things and understand them well, this Nation will move forward in the future as it has in the past. And these documents, which we are today sealing against physical decay, will always be remembered and

cherished, finding new life in each new generation of Americans."

The Chief Justice's address recounted some of the difficulties encountered in formulating and obtaining approval of the now-historical documents. "Our salvation lay in the fact that there were in this country men who could not only themselves rise above personal and sectional interests for the general welfare, but who could also recognize and reckon with the forces of disunion," he said. "Learned men, but practical too, they fashioned a working Constitution, with many provisions bearing the mark of reconciled interests. . . .

"These leaves of parchment that we seal today for permanent preservation, together with the Amendments to the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, were not produced by the framers for their era alone but, as one of their contemporaries, Chief Justice John Marshall, proclaimed, one 'intended to endure for ages to come, and . . . to be adapted to the various *crises* of human affairs.'

"The making of the Constitution furnishes an example to guide our everyday activities," the Chief Justice concluded. "As we face the crises of today, the American people stand together under the Constitution. We stand together confident in the faith that, God willing, our thoughts and deeds may attain the highwater mark of patriotism possessed by the immortal founding fathers."

After the Chief Justice's speech he opened the doors of the Shrine, thus placing on view once again the newly treated Declaration of Independence. When the President had spoken, he, the Chief Justice, the Librarian Emeritus, and I placed the first leaf of the Constitution in its individual case to symbolize the sealing of the documents, and the Director of the National Bureau of Standards was given the responsibility for completing the process. The ceremony ended after the President locked the Shrine, where two leaves of the Constitution, already sealed, were on exhibition along with the Declaration of Independence.

The story of the preservation of these documents appealed to the country's imagination. But only the most deluded could attach more importance to their physical well-being than to the preservation of the principles for which they stand. The Library will be no less devoted to those principles when the documents symbolizing them are no longer in our custody.

Summary of the Year

There was no radical change in the direction or the size of the regular programs of the Library of Congress in fiscal year 1952. Although some \$700,000 more in appropriations was available to the Library in 1952 than in the previous year (\$9,259,543 as compared with \$8,555,280), because of the higher salary rates that went into effect these additional funds just permitted us to hold the 1951 line on employment. Without any increase in staff, however, I am convinced that our work was more effective—the taxpayers received more for their money—than in the past 2 or 3 years. Perhaps this could not be measured statistically, but we had successfully passed the period of readjustment that followed when the cold war flamed into hostilities in Asia. A pattern for providing materials and information that required area and language specialization had been established. We also had, and knew we had, the know-how as well as the collections for providing large-scale bibliographical services for other Government agencies. There was less lost motion and more self-confidence evident.

Other agencies also recognized that we could perform such bibliographical services more economically and efficiently than they themselves could by transferring to the Library about \$900,000 more in fiscal year 1952 than in fiscal year 1951. Altogether, more than \$2,135,000 was transferred for special projects. Reports, bibliographies, abstracts, and catalogs—all furthering Government research—resulted.

This arrangement is not a one-sided affair. The Library has benefited substan-

tially. Indeed, it has only been through such projects that it has been able to do much that should have been done as part of its regular program, had it had the appropriations for it.

Carrying out these projects has involved an exploration, evaluation, and exploitation of the Library's collections. It has called attention to gaps in these collections and has led to the repair of these deficiencies whenever possible. As a byproduct, it has resulted in placing important segments of the Library's holdings under better cataloging control. This has been particularly true of serial publications and the Slavic collections. These advances have, of course, redounded to the benefit of the agencies making use of the Library's facilities for research.

In some of these bibliographical projects and in others too enormous to be undertaken by any one institution, however well endowed, many libraries have participated. An idea of the impressive total of such enterprises may be obtained from the chapter of this report dealing with cooperative bibliographical projects in which the Library has taken part.

The cooperative approach to many other problems facing the American library world promised the only possible solutions. Although research libraries in this country are reported to be doubling in size every 16 years and thousands of small libraries in special subject fields are being established, the combined research resources of the Nation are known to have serious weaknesses and gaps. In an effort to remedy these deficiencies in acquisitions and in the control of materials acquired, we continued to participate in the Farmington Plan, to take an active part in the work of the Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries, and to work in every possible way with other library and research organizations.

Our own acquisitions program improved in some respects. For example, arrangements made to obtain materials from South and Southeast Asia and the Far East were extended with good results. The lack of

specialists on our staff who know the languages and civilizations of certain countries located in areas of tension, however, is still costly. In order not to be caught short, we must use dragnet methods in acquiring publications from many areas. Thus we obtain much that is important but more that is nonessential.

We need more experts to check book catalogs and bibliographies and to tell the Order and Exchange and Gift Divisions what publications to procure—often such materials could be had for the asking if we only knew what to ask for. The work of our specialists in Korean, Slavic, and European affairs has demonstrated that more effective, selective acquisitions programs are possible. The advice of short-term consultants, often foreign scholars in the United States under State Department auspices, has also been helpful in insuring that we secure everything significant for today's research and for tomorrow's as well. But such work needs to be done **not** on a piecemeal basis but as a regular, continuing activity.

Our concern with the acquisition of materials is not, of course, a result of preoccupation with the size of our collections, but rather with their quality. Their size, however, is a factor seriously affecting our work.

On February 16, 1898, the Librarian of Congress, John Russell Young, wrote of the Library, recently removed from the Capitol:

Its original classification by Thomas Jefferson contemplated a National Library, universal and representative in its character, with all knowledge as its province. The policy of Mr. Jefferson has been followed until what under his inception was a collection of less than 8,000 volumes, has become nearly 800,000, and ranks among the great libraries of the world.

By the end of the fiscal year under review, little more than half a century later, there were more than 9,500,000 volumes and pamphlets in the Library's collections. They also included nearly 13,000,000 manuscripts, more than 2,100,000 maps and views, about 2,225,000 photographic

negatives, prints, and slides, nearly 2,000,000 pieces and volumes of music, some 500,000 fine prints, as well as newspapers, motion pictures, recordings, and many other types of material. The grand total approached 31,000,000 items.

The Library of Congress is today probably the largest library in the world. That fact is small comfort, however, when we realize that, although we are doing part of the job required of a national library, we have not had the resources to do the whole job. Despite the short cuts we have adopted in cataloging, for instance, we have not been able to catalog each year all the books we receive, nor have we been able to provide a subject approach to three-fourths of the books we did catalog. Serial publications, which are especially important because so much of the results of current research is reported in them, arrive in the Library at the rate of 2,000,000 issues a year, but from lack of staff we have fallen short in recording them by some 500,000 pieces. Since information about materials acquired must be made available if they are to serve the research needs for which they are obtained, we have turned to the publication of accessions lists, which are very useful but are an inadequate substitute for regular cataloging.

With the cooperation and financial assistance of other agencies and organizations, we began during the year the publication of two accessions lists relating to special areas: the *East European Accessions List*, now a monthly, and *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages*, a quarterly. The *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* was enlarged and improved. To round out the reporting of current receipts relating to tension areas, a similar list covering the Near and Middle East should be developed, and efforts to obtain the necessary support for it were being made at the close of the fiscal year. By that time also plans had been made to expand the monthly *Serial Titles Newly Received*.

Fiscal year 1952 witnessed important forward strides in the development of rules

for cataloging special materials. In August 1951 the Library began to distribute catalog cards for motion pictures and filmstrips based on *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, a preliminary edition of which was published in January 1952. Progress was also made in formulating rules for cataloging all kinds of recordings, manuscripts, books in raised characters, and prints and photographs.

A monumental 1,256-page publication of the Copyright Office relating to films came off the press in December 1951. Entitled *Motion Pictures, 1912-1939*, it lists more than 50,000 motion pictures registered in the Copyright Office during those years and is an invaluable reference work on films and the history of motion pictures.

Revolution and Tradition in Modern American Art, the first volume in the Library of Congress Series in American Civilization, was published during the year. It was written by Professor John I. H. Baur of the Brooklyn Museum. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation made it possible for the Library to sponsor this series, which is being published by the Harvard University Press. Two volumes of the series were in press at the end of the fiscal year: *The News in America* by Professor Frank Luther Mott and *Religion in the 20th Century* by Professor Herbert W. Schneider.

Except for reference services rendered for Congress and those performed by special projects, both of which continued to increase, reference services remained at about the same level as in fiscal year 1951. There was a slight decrease in the number of readers, for instance, but an increase in the amount of material supplied for their use. But the total load was a heavy one, and the Library had to continue spending about a third of its resources on these services.

Emphasis in the Library's bibliographical program was again on the preparation of guides to the collections on areas important in international relations. Thus bibliographies on Manchuria, Iran, the Arabian

Peninsula, and Soviet geography, communications, and transportation were published. *Introduction to Africa: A Selective Guide to Background Reading and Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1951* were among other publications of the year.

Of paramount interest to many Government agencies and of concern to the Library is the eternal problem of how to get the information and the materials we have promptly to the consumer who needs them. Consequently, for some time the Library has been investigating methods of rapid communication and transmission. During the year a TWX teletype was installed to facilitate communication with other agencies and organizations having teletype machines, and a Bell System Teletypewriter was placed in the Library's Technical Information Division. It is used by the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and their contractors in placing requests for technical reports and for reference service.

Plans have also been made to install in the Library a Facsimile Transmitter, which sends by wire images of documents that are produced in facsimile by the receiver. The first Facsimile Transmitter using a flat-bed scanner was developed by the Radio Corporation of America for the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In order to permit a wider test of this machine, it was proposed that this transmitter

be located in the Loan Division of the Library of Congress and that the receiver be placed in the Atomic Energy Commission Library in Washington, where it could serve a group of Federal libraries in its vicinity. Six libraries—those of the Navy and Interior Departments, the Veterans Administration, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Research Council of the Academy of Sciences, and the Pan American Union—will participate with the Library of Congress in the project. Lists of serials that these agencies anticipate using have been supplied and letters have been dispatched to 200 publishers requesting permission to use their journals in this experiment and asking them to waive copyright restrictions when facsimiles of single copies are supplied for use in Government research.

I cannot close this introduction without an expression of the great debt of gratitude I owe, as always, on behalf of the people to an exceptionally competent and devoted group of colleagues. They have performed their heavy duties in a commendable spirit of industry and cooperation and with an unselfishness that is worthy of emulation. I am pleased to be able to report that the team of principal administrators is continuously becoming stronger, and that each of them is increasingly developing the potentialities of his respective supervisory staff for responsible and democratic administration of a great cultural institution.

CHAPTER I

Special Services to Congress

Legislative Reference Service

IN THE Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, provision was made for improving the research and professional facilities of Congress. This act grew, in part, out of the need of Members of Congress for additional assistance in coping with the multiplying and increasingly complex responsibilities of their office. Among the facilities it designated for strengthening was the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Through the Reorganization Act and appropriation acts subsequent thereto, the Service has been transformed into the major informational and research center for Congress. Many functions of the Service have been altered, some have been dropped and others added. One characteristic, however, remains unchanged—the basic principle of impartiality under which the Service has operated from the outset. In 1952 as in 1914, when it was organized, the Service functioned on a strictly non-partisan basis, serving all the Members of Congress.

Every year since the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act, the number of Congressional inquiries handled by the Legislative Reference Service has exceeded that of the previous year, as the chart on the following page shows. In fiscal 1952 more than 51,000 inquiries were handled as compared with about 44,000 in fiscal 1951, an increase of 17 percent.

The number of inquiries handled, however, is only partially indicative of the extent of service to Congress in 1952. There was a great variance in the complexity and scope of Congressional requests, and, consequently, in the time expended in meeting them. Experimental time studies con-

ducted during the year suggested that researchers spent an average of 3 to 4 hours on Congressional requests. Many thousands, called "spot" inquiries, were answered in a matter of minutes; others involved weeks or months of research.

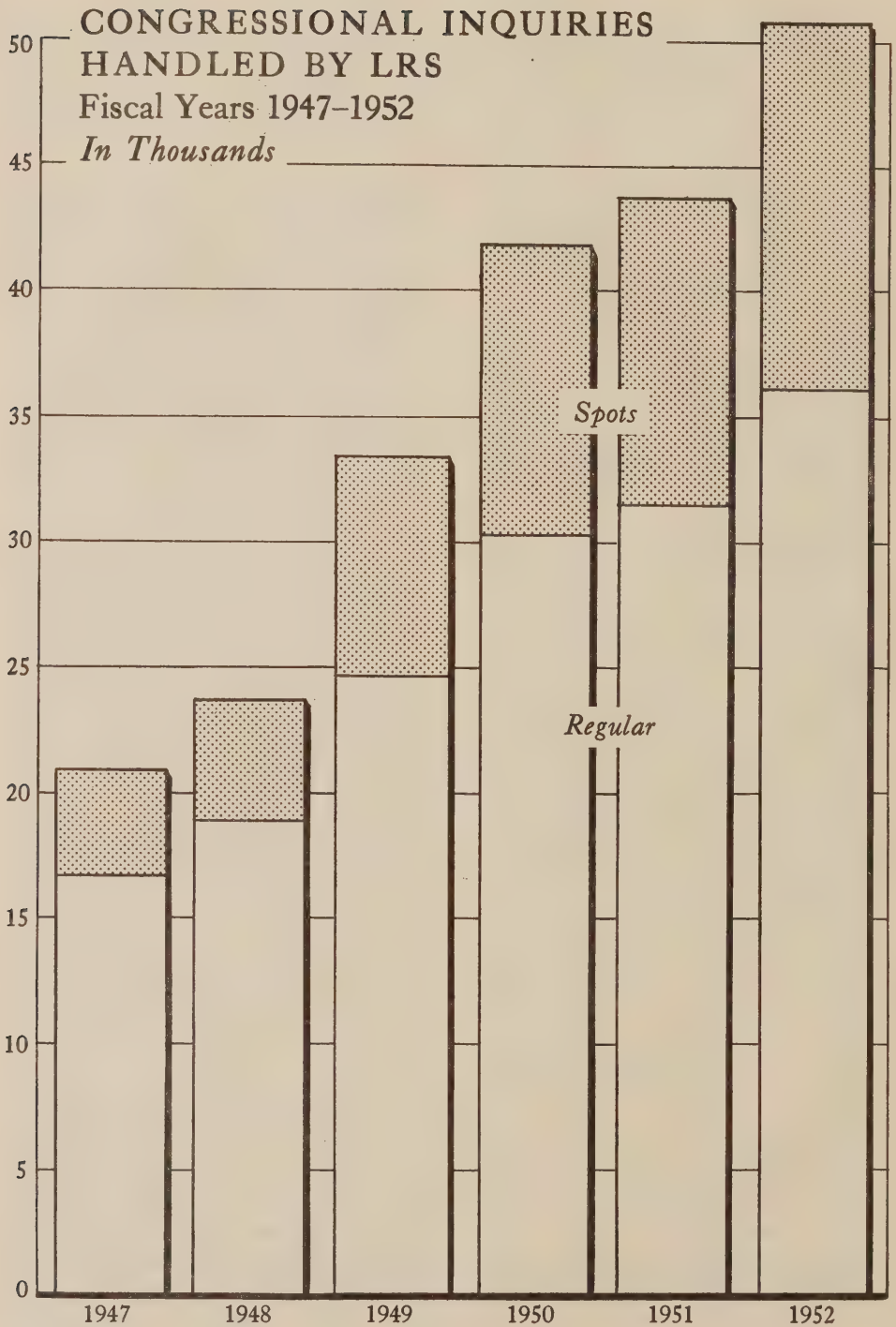
Subjects covered by inquiries in 1952 were as numerous as the legislative issues that confronted Congress. The scope of Congressional interests during the year is illustrated by the topics on which reports were made.

The senior specialists, for example, prepared studies on the Yalta Agreement in international law; Government indebtedness in the Jefferson, Jackson, and Truman administrations; tax loopholes; the probable effects of a suspension of U. S. tariff duties and import quotas; problems of work stoppages in essential industries; taxation of cooperatives; and the operation of the Legislative Reorganization Act.

To meet one of the more pressing needs of the year, the American Law Section produced an election law guidebook. It also prepared reports on State fair employment practices laws and on voting by members of the armed forces.

The Economics Section prepared an analysis of foreign investments of the United States since World War II, a study of the problems of the New England textile industry, and an analysis of the Federal budget.

The reports of the Foreign Affairs Section showed continuing Congressional concern over developments across both oceans. Events in the key area of Western Germany were chronicled in a study of the area, 1945–52, and some of the intricate details in the discussions at Panmunjom were analyzed in a report on concessions of the UN Command during the course of Korean



armistice negotiations. Another report probed British experience with corrupt practices acts.

The party conventions and the national elections of 1952 stimulated the preparation of studies by the Government Section on convention procedures, primaries, and the direct election of the President. This Section also produced a report on the question of educational benefits for veterans of the Korean conflict and another on various proposals for national health insurance.

The History and General Research Section prepared a study on the American Revolution—economic classes favoring and opposing it. Personnel procedures of several Government departments were illustrated in a series of charts. And hundreds of pages from various sources were translated from nine different languages into English—the equivalent of several full-length books.

A number of these and other reports were considered important enough to be published in various forms by Congress, as indicated by the list in section B of appendix II of this report.

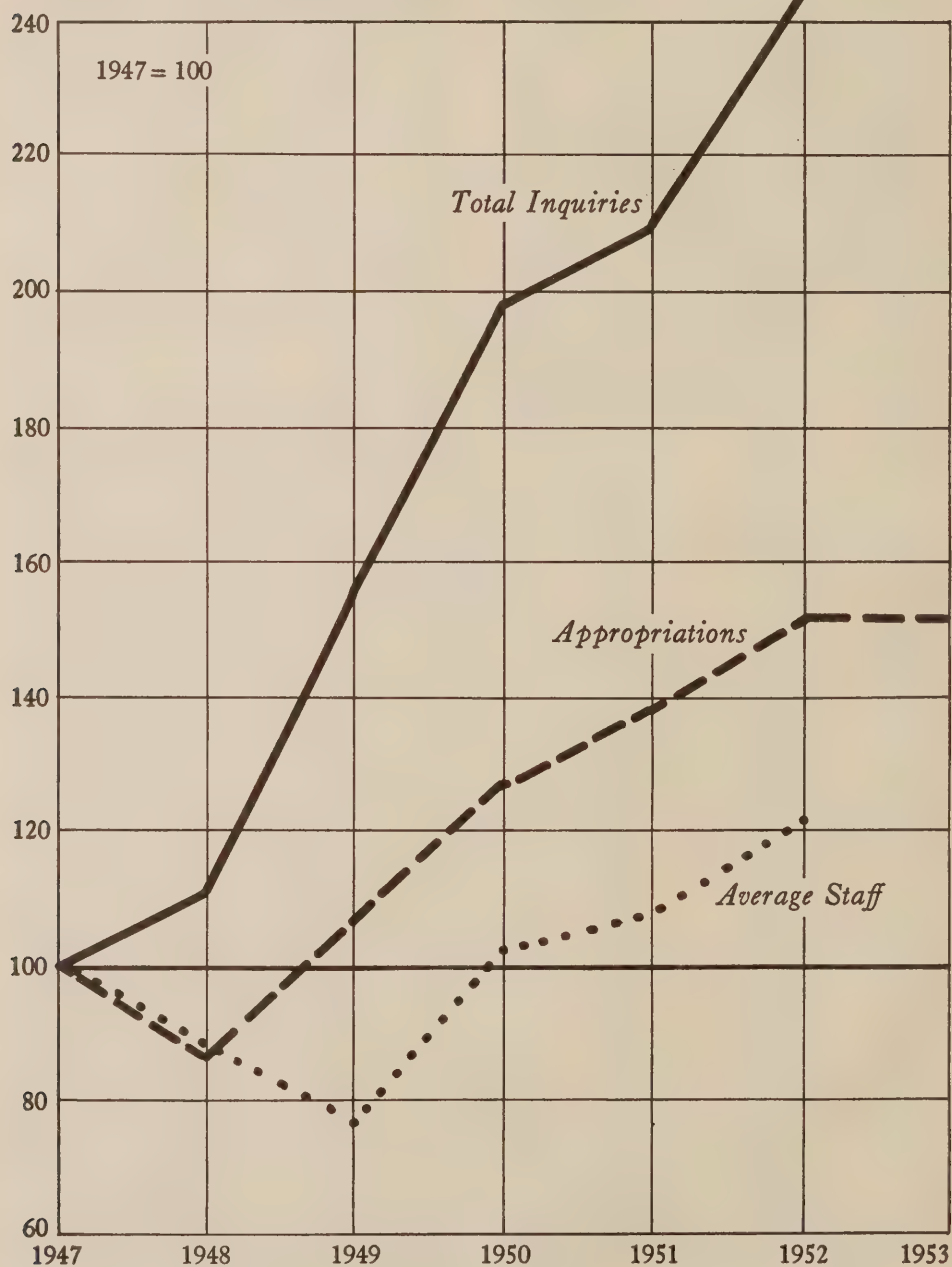
In addition to providing research materials for the entire Service, the Library Services Section undertook the reorganization of the specialized library on taxation of one of the Congressional committees. It also served the needs of Members who used the facilities of the Congressional Reading Room, and the staff of that room spent many hours in handling general reference inquiries.

The Legislative Reference Service is being more and more hard-pressed in trying to meet the demands of Congress. Although appropriations for the Service have increased about 52 percent since the Reorganization Act of 1946 was passed, it has been possible because of higher costs to increase the staff only 21 percent. Mandatory pay raises provided by Congress for all Federal employees during the past 6 years, for example, have consumed 46 percent of the increase in appropriations for the Service. During this same period there has not only been a sharp rise in the num-

ber of Congressional inquiries handled—an increase of 144 percent since fiscal 1947—but those inquiries have grown in complexity. This has required the employment of senior specialists of the highest caliber; other employees whose knowledge and skills were sharpened through training and experience have been promoted. In other words, to recruit and retain the highly competent staff that is required to give Members of Congress the kind of assistance they request costs money. The result has been that the Service is confronted with a widening gap between rapidly rising Congressional demands and proportionately smaller resources with which to meet them, as the chart on the following page illustrates.

Nevertheless, employees of the Service, who have a high sense of public responsibility, did their best to match the incredible pace of Congressional offices during the last session. Innovations in procedure also helped. They involved an expanded use of duplicating processes, methods for handling a number of constituent inquiries at one time, and the addition to the staff of research and reference assistants at lower grades to relieve higher grade personnel of a considerable burden of routine work.

Fortunately, the rate of turnover in the staff was low. No senior specialists were appointed during the year and none left the Service. Mr. Francis Valeo, who had been serving in an acting capacity, was appointed Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section. Mr. James Robinson became Assistant Chief of the American Law Section in place of Mr. Frank Horne, whose duties were changed to permit him to spend full time in research. The Director of the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, was granted leave for the greater part of the year to accept a Fulbright Fellowship. He lectured on American government and foreign policy at Oxford and other British universities and at the University of Oslo. During his absence, Mr. Wilfred C. Gilbert served ably as Acting Director and Dr. Hugh L. Elsbree assumed Mr. Gilbert's duties as Assistant Director.

*Legislative Reference Service***INDEXES OF INQUIRIES, APPROPRIATIONS,
AND STAFF, Fiscal Years 1947-1952**

Suspension of publication of the *Public Affairs Bulletins* and *Public Affairs Abstracts*, required by the legislative appropriation act for 1952, permitted the shift of some of the Service's resources to more pressing needs. The discontinuance of these publications increased reference work, however, for the *Bulletins* and *Abstracts* had been in considerable demand by Congressional offices and had served to answer specific inquiries. Without them, such inquiries had to be answered on an individual basis; thus more time was consumed. The Service continued to publish the *Digest of Public General Bills*.

Copy for the new edition of the *Constitution of the United States of America, Annotated*, prepared in accordance with Public Law 95 of the Eightieth Congress, first session, under the editorship of Prof. Edward S. Corwin (retired) of Princeton University, was completed. The Joint Committee on Printing, to which the manuscript was submitted, requested that it be brought down to date by taking into account the 1951-52 session of the Supreme Court. It is expected that Professor Corwin will have the revised manuscript ready to submit to the Committee by December 1952.

When the services of specialists on the LRS staff are required by Congressional committees for an extended period, they are, in accordance with policy established by the Committee on House Administration, employed on a reimbursable basis. There was less demand for such services in fiscal year 1952. Some \$25,000 was received in reimbursement, or about \$10,000 less than was received in the previous fiscal year. Among the committees to which employees were lent were the House Committee on the Judiciary, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, the Subcommittee on Preparedness of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

How effective the Legislative Reference Service as a whole was in fiscal year 1952

is difficult to assess. There are no techniques, of course, for precisely measuring the efficiency of a research unit. During the year, however, as in the previous one, the office of every Member of Congress called upon the Service, and the record level of inquiries handled was an indication of its usefulness in the legislative process.

We realize, however, that the quality of our Service may not always have been as high as it could have been had our resources been greater. The Service sought to remedy inadequacies over which it had control, but there is a point of output beyond which individual employees cannot go for extended periods without a decline in the quality of the work. There is a minimum of basic preparatory work and maintenance of research materials that cannot long be ignored in the interest of more pressing assignments without weakening the fabric of the entire Service. For example, the Index of Federal Law fell further into arrears, and the collecting of materials for the reference files was seriously curtailed. There is, in short, a point of diminishing returns in the use of all the methods employed in 1952 to bridge the gap between the rise in Congressional demands and the comparative decline in the resources of the Service.

Services by Other Departments

The Law Library, of course, continued to render special service to Congress. This is done at two points—in the Law Library in the Capitol, which is housed with the Senate Library, and in the Law Library in the Main Building of the Library of Congress. In the Capitol branch more than 5,000 readers from Congressional offices and committees were assisted with their research, and about 2,300 of their reference questions were answered. They were also supplied with 6,800 volumes for use in the Library and an additional 3,200 for use in their offices. Similar service in the Main Building included the answering of 1,900 telephone

requests for information and the loan for Congressional use of some 2,250 volumes. In addition, many Congressional readers used the collection in the Main Building.

Studies for Congress were made by specialists in the various sections of the Law Library. Among the subjects of such reports were: English law on franking privileges; exclusion of aliens on the ground of moral turpitude; compulsory employment of war veterans in private industry in France; cremation laws in Germany; status of non-Protestants in Sweden; the loss of Hungarian citizenship by absence from the country; World War I veterans' benefits in Poland; and price control in Rumania. A bibliography on Japanese ("Mickey Mouse") currency issued in the Philippines was also prepared.

The divisions of the Reference Department, like the Legislative Reference Service, experienced an increase in Congressional requests during the year; for example, 18 percent more telephone calls

were received than in fiscal 1951. Most of them were requests for loans. More than 150 Congressmen, members of their staffs, or employees of Congressional committees made use of the special study facilities of the Library, and many others were frequent visitors to the reading rooms, including especially those of the Manuscripts, Map, Orientalia, and Prints and Photographs Divisions.

About 3,000 Congressional requests that required unusual language facility or knowledge of a special collection or area were handled in the Reference Department. Almost 1,000 pages, for instance, were translated in the Orientalia Division alone. Two members of the Japanese Section acted on occasion as interpreters during committee hearings. The Law Library also provided some 540 pages of translations from 12 languages, a substantial part of which was made for the House Committee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre.

The Reference Services

THESE SERVICES encompass the use of the Library's collections in all their forms, in all languages, and in all subjects. The organization of the Library and particularly that of the Reference Department as shown by the list of officers at the beginning of this report suggests some of the specialization of the reference services by type of activity, by form or subject, or by language. This chapter offers a generalized account of how they operated during the year.

Reader and Reference Service

The character of services to readers coming to the Library changed little from the previous year. Although the Aeronautics Reading Room was abolished on March 15, 1952, reference service in aeronautics continued to be given in the two general reading rooms (the Main Reading Room and the Thomas Jefferson Room in the Annex) and by the staff of the Aeronautics Division. The creation of a Science Room and the rearrangement of the Local History and Genealogy Room, both adjacent to the Thomas Jefferson Room, improved the facilities for readers but added nothing new. The limited hours of opening that were established in October 1950 continued throughout fiscal year 1952; the same shortages of personnel for reader and reference services existed.

The full year of operation with reduced hours of service no doubt explains the fact that fewer readers were recorded as using the Library and fewer were given reference assistance. The number of readers counted dropped 1.8 percent, from 740,202 to 726,851, whereas the number of readers given reference assistance dropped 10.7 percent, from 428,506 to 382,560. The reduction in the latter is logical because the number

of hours of full reference service were cut even more than the hours of opening. During the evening hours, after 6 p. m., and on Saturdays after 1 p. m., the services offered are limited to access to the reference collections and catalogs in certain reading rooms, to books previously reserved for use, and to such assistance as can be given by a curtailed staff.

Responsible investigators coming to the Library for extended periods of research are assigned special study rooms or desks to help them to carry on their work. The Chief of the Stack and Reader Division reports that during the year 2,100 such persons used these special facilities. They journeyed to the Library from every State in the Union, except Nevada and South Dakota, from the District of Columbia, and from 28 foreign countries and territories; they came from 270 American universities and colleges and 84 foreign academic institutions; and they represented private business establishments, foundations, municipal and State governments, as well as Federal agencies in the Washington area. The work of 171 of these investigators was made possible or aided by fellowships or grants from learned societies, foundations, or institutions of higher learning. The subjects of their research covered every broad field of human knowledge. In addition, many hundreds of persons carried on advanced research in the Music, Manuscripts, Map, and other Divisions having special collections in their custody.

An important part, in some ways the most important part, of the Library's reference service is given by correspondence. The total number of letters written in reply to reference inquiries increased 14 percent, from 43,324 to 49,444 during the year. This volume could only be handled by the

continued use of form letters and circulars. Such replies were sent in answer to almost half of the requests received. Most of them fell into one of the following categories: those which would require the Library to withdraw from Congressional or Government work an excessive amount of manpower; requests from individuals for the compilation of bibliographies or for information connected with school assignments, debates, contests, graduate theses, and other academic exercises; requests for research in heraldry or family history; requests for official publications of the United States Government; and requests for evaluations of books and other library materials.

The form letters and circulars explain the Library's policy in regard to answering written inquiries, suggest that town, county, or State library resources be consulted, refer the correspondent to sources of free and inexpensive materials that may answer his needs, supply him with a list of professional genealogists or dealers in out-of-print books, or suggest that he apply to a specific source of information such as the Superintendent of Documents. The Serials Division, for instance, distributed 186 of its information circulars explaining how to distinguish between originals and reprints of famous newspaper issues; 142 of these were sent in response to inquiries about the *Ulster County Gazette* of January 4, 1800. This issue, of which only two original copies are known (one in the Library of Congress, the other in the library of the American Antiquarian Society) has been reproduced more than 70 times, and the many reprints scattered throughout the country give rise to such inquiries. Most of those writing in have recently come into possession of what they believe to be an original. It is often necessary to give the painful answer to hopeful correspondents that what they possess is worth perhaps 50 cents rather than a small fortune.

When, however, a correspondent seeks information that cannot be found in resources available to him, the Library tries to serve him insofar as higher priority re-

quirements permit. Almost 25,000 letters were written in reply to inquiries sent from all parts of the world by scholars, educational institutions, learned societies, governments, embassies, and ordinary folk in all walks of life.

Some of these replies were easily prepared, such as the answers to a surprisingly large number from service personnel with APO addresses, who asked for information on selling literary manuscripts or sought facts that would settle arguments about the largest city in the world, the State producing the most corn or hogs, or the status of recent Congressional bills relating to veterans. Others involved days of research by subject specialists or by reference assistants skilled in the use of bibliographical tools. An example of these was an inquiry from the National Film Board of Canada about maps and views pertaining to the routes of early explorers in the Arctic, to be used for an educational film. Another was for a chart showing the route of Captain Bligh from England to Tahiti, for a new school edition of *Mutiny on the Bounty*; although no such map was found, a log of the trip was provided giving the longitude and latitude for each day, and several cartographers who would be competent to construct a reliable chart were suggested. Others required a compilation of all material bearing on Mokill Atoll in the Japanese censuses of 1930 and 1935; the preparation of a reading list on history, education, and labor conditions in the Soviet Union; and a report on the papers of the Joint Commissioners under the Continental Congress for use in connection with a comprehensive study of peace treaties. Work on this last inquiry involved investigation of records in this country by members of our staff and in Europe by a Library representative.

Correspondents who seek pictorial material are usually advised to visit the Library in person, for it is the only satisfactory way to select pictures. In many cases, however, this is not possible. A new service developed during the year was that of

offering microphotographs (25 for the minimum fee of \$3.00) of selected groups of material so that correspondents at a distance could see what is available and could then order full-size photocopies for reproduction or other use. Those who have taken advantage of this arrangement have been most enthusiastic about it.

A total of 4,190 pages of translations were prepared in the Library during the year, primarily for members of Congress and for agencies of the Federal Government. This represented an increase of 9.6 percent over those prepared in fiscal 1951 and 54 percent over those of fiscal 1950, attributable, no doubt, to an increasing interest in countries using languages unfamiliar even to those among us who are well-educated linguistically. In addition, the Union Catalog Division continued to give service through its Central Catalog of Slavic Translations and Abstracts. Although this catalog is still small, it increased 30 percent in size and potential usefulness during the year.

Use of the Collections

There was an increase of 4 percent over last year in the amount of material issued for use within the buildings and an increase of 19 percent in the amount lent for use outside. Reference and loan requests received by telephone also reached new heights, with an increase of 7.9 percent, in spite of the fact that many calls received during the hours of limited service had to be refused.

The volume of material lent both through local and interlibrary loans increased. Items lent to Government agencies reached a total of almost 100,000, some 10,500 more than were lent last year. The great amount of defense research and scientific investigation is reflected in these statistics, journals and other serial material in these fields continuing to be the largest category of material sent out. Interlibrary loan requests were received from 1,595 libraries, including 75 outside the United States. The total

number of volumes and pieces dispatched to these libraries was 32,000, including 4,000 manuscript items, these being principally reproductions of material in foreign depositories. In addition, information about the location of approximately 18,000 volumes was supplied to libraries and individuals from the National Union Catalog. The use of the Library's collection of microfilm increased 8.9 percent, from 7,748 to 8,440 reels.

At the beginning of 1952 Government library loan records were placed on punched cards. This experiment proved very successful for recalling books when overdue or in urgent demand.

Statistics on reader and reference services are contained in appendix I of this report.

The White House Library.—The Library of Congress has maintained a collection of books on deposit at the White House since 1903, when it was asked to bring the "Executive Mansion Collection" up to date. This collection had been started in 1852 as a result of President Millard Fillmore's request to the Congress for the appropriation of a sum for the purchase of a suitable collection of books. It is reported that when the Fillmores took possession of the Executive Mansion they found there a Bible "and almost literally nothing more." An initial appropriation of \$250 "to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States," several similar appropriations in succeeding years, and gifts augmented the collection during the next half-century.

When the Library of Congress entered the picture, it eliminated antiquated and worn books and broken sets and added desirable items in appropriate fields. Since then, from time to time, volumes have been withdrawn or added to keep the collection up to date with books intended to supplement each incumbent President's personal library and the "home library" of 1,500 volumes that have been presented to the White House between 1929 and 1949 by the American Booksellers' Association. In addition, Library of Congress books

have been lent to the White House for as long a period as they are needed.

The White House collection comprises a general library of several hundred volumes on many subjects, including works of reference, collected sets of "standard" authors, the classics, history, biography, international law and relations, political and social science, fine arts, and fiction. The Library has assumed a kind of custodianship in the selection, care, arrangement, and cataloging of the White House Library. During the time that the White House was being restored most of the collection was kept in the Library of Congress. Before it was returned it was refurbished and additional items were supplied to bring it up to date. Browsing collections were also established for the solarium, the third-floor sitting room, the diplomatic reception room, and the various guest rooms.

Bibliographies

One of the principal means of extending the reference services well beyond the Library is through the preparation and distribution of bibliographies: comprehensive listings of the Library's resources in a given field, union lists of titles in various libraries, or selected lists of works relating to a specific subject or geographical area. Some of these are known as "literature surveys" because they are the result of a more or less exhaustive combing of the entire body of literature on a subject, some are carefully annotated to aid the user in selecting particular items most likely to serve his needs, some are simple listings of titles with brief bibliographical descriptions. Some are provided with detailed indexes; some are so organized that an index is unnecessary.

The Library has recently put considerable effort into publishing area bibliographies to meet the needs of the many people in the Federal Government and outside who are concerned with international affairs. A number of these bibliographies were issued during the year. *Manchuria: An Annotated Bibliography* and *Iran: A*

Selected and Annotated Bibliography were compiled, respectively, by Mr. Peter A. Berton and Mr. Hafez F. Farman, consultants who were employed temporarily for these assignments because of their familiarity with the pertinent literature. They worked in close cooperation with the Orientalia Division and the General Reference and Bibliography Division. *The Arabian Peninsula: A Selected, Annotated List of Periodicals, Books, and Articles in English* was prepared by the Near East Section of the Orientalia Division.

Introduction to Africa: A Selective Guide to Background Reading was prepared by the European Affairs Division and published by the University Press of Washington, as a companion to the previously issued, well-received *Introduction to Europe*. The need for a bibliographical guide to this area had been pointed out as of particular urgency by various Government agencies, especially those charged with technical-assistance responsibilities, because of the general lack of knowledge in this country of the history, contemporary issues, and native cultures of Africa. A survey entitled "Continuing Sources for Research on Africa" was an outgrowth of this study; it was prepared at the suggestion of the Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries. This study lists the organizations that publish regularly on Africa in monographic or pamphlet series, or in any other continuing form, and periodicals devoted to information relevant to African research.

The Library now publishes three accessions lists relating to geographic areas in order to make known material received as quickly as possible. These lists are described in the chapter on the acquisition of materials.

Volume 14 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, covering the publications of 1948, was issued in November 1951, and copy for volume 15, for 1949, was delivered to the publisher at the close of fiscal year 1952. Inasmuch as substantial progress was made in the preparation of copy for volume 16 and in the compilation of

material for volume 17, it can be reported that the effort to put this publication on a current basis is meeting with some success. Volume 14, the first to be issued by the new publisher, the University of Florida Press, received more than usual critical acclaim for its presentation and its editing. The *Handbook* is prepared by the staff of the Hispanic Foundation with the cooperation of a number of distinguished contributing editors.

Other bibliographies published during the year that are more specific in scope also are of use in area studies. Among them were *Soviet Geography* by Mr. Nicholas R. Rodionoff and *Soviet Transportation and Communications* by Mrs. Renée S. Janse, both of the Reference Department, and the second, revised edition of *American History and Civilization: A List of Guides and Annotated or Selective Bibliographies*, prepared by Mr. Donald H. Mugridge of the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

Comprehensive listings of publications of a given type are represented by *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1951*, compiled by Mr. Rudolf Smits, and *Preliminary Checklist of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers Published since January 1, 1917, Within the Present Boundaries of the USSR and Preserved in United States Libraries*, prepared by Dr. Paul L. Horecky of the Slavic Division.

Three bibliographies of cartographic interest were published by the Map Division. *The Hotchkiss Map Collection*, an annotated list of manuscript maps and of a few printed maps with manuscript additions which the Library acquired in 1948 with the papers of Major Jedediah Hotchkiss, was compiled by Mrs. Clara Egli LeGear. A second edition, revised and enlarged, of *Marketing Maps of the United States*, by Dr. Walter W. Ristow, was prepared by Mrs. Marie C. Goodman. The demand for the first edition was so great that the stock was exhausted within 3 months, and more than 250 orders had accumulated before

the second edition was completed. *Three-Dimensional Maps*, also compiled by Dr. Ristow, deals with the construction, use, and interpretation of three-dimensional maps or models.

Published bibliographies relating to specific subjects included *Civil Defense, 1951: A Reading List of Current Material*, prepared by the Science Division with the cooperation of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, and *Infrared in Relation to Skin and Underlying Tissue*, prepared by the Technical Information Division. In addition, this division issued 3 security-classified literature surveys containing a total of some 700 entries. The first issue of a semiannual bibliography on snow, ice, permafrost, and arctic engineering was prepared by the SIPRE Bibliographical Project of the Technical Information Division and issued as *SIPRE Report*, No. 12, Section 1.

Library of Congress Publications in Print, January 2, 1952, was prepared by the General Reference and Bibliography Division to facilitate the distribution of bibliographies and other publications prepared in the Library that were currently available. This Division also compiled the quarterly list of *Recent Bibliographies Prepared in Washington* published in *D. C. Libraries*.

A list of all Library of Congress publications issued in fiscal year 1952 comprises section A of appendix II of this report. All proposals for Library publications are reviewed by the Bibliography and Publications Committee, which makes recommendations to the Librarian on whether particular projects should be undertaken. It met 17 times during the year and considered 76 projects. In addition, one of its subcommittees began an exhaustive review of all serial publications of the Library.

The work involved in the preparation of a bibliography that is designed for an audience so limited that publication is not justified, or that is tailored to an immediate and very specific need, is often as great as if the bibliography were to be published. Yet hundreds of such bibliographies, de-

livered to the consumers on typed sheets or simply as a file of separate entries on cards, were prepared during the year. Typical of them were the following: American views on France, 1870-1951; a list of current periodicals of the United States, selected for the National Library of Pakistan at Karachi; a reading list for State Department employees going to Japan; economic and social conditions of Asiatic Russia; and the Indochina-Thailand border dispute.

The Technical Information Division supplied 293 "report bibliographies" to the Department of Defense and its contractors. These are quickly assembled bibliographies based on pertinent material in the division (including Office of Scientific Research and Development documents), and consist either of Library of Congress catalog cards or of photoreproductions of them. The 293 reports prepared during the year contained approximately 23,700 entries.

Another unpublished bibliography, one not quickly prepared, was compiled by the Law Library for the Secretariat of the United Nations. This was a list of all the most recent publications containing major codes and laws with comments, for all countries of the world. It was designed for use in the acquisitions program of the United Nations Library. Citations were also supplied to important new laws that have not been printed separately.

Bibliographies that neared completion or were in process of publication at the end of fiscal year 1952 included the following: *Safeguarding our Cultural Heritage: A Bibliography on the Protection of Museums, Works of Art, Monuments, Archives, and Libraries in Time of War*, and *Electrification and Electric Power Systems in the Soviet Union*, prepared by the General Reference and Bibliography Division; a union catalog of United States atlases, containing approximately 3,000 annotated entries for atlases of the United States or parts thereof received by the Library of Congress since 1949 or reported by any of

167 cooperating libraries, prepared by the Map Division; *Visibility: a Bibliography* and *Physiology of the Circulation of the Brain*, both compiled by the Technical Information Division; a *Union List of Post-war Foreign Newspapers*, compiled by the Serials Division with the cooperation of 75 other libraries; and three bibliographies prepared by the Reference Department: *Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union*, *Petroleum in the Soviet Union*, and *Aviation and Aeronautical Science in the Soviet Union*.

Other Publications

Most of the publications issued by the Library during the year were the bibliographies mentioned above or described elsewhere in this chapter as service to the blind or the work of special projects. Other publications included *Music as the Language of Emotion*, a lecture by Professor Carroll C. Pratt, Chairman of the Department of Psychology, Princeton University, delivered as the annual Elson Lecture, and *Da Capo*, an autobiographical statement written by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge as a paper to be presented to the Mothers' Club of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in March 1951. A new edition of *Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia* was prepared by the Loan Division in cooperation with the Washington Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

Scheduled for publication after the close of the fiscal year was the report of the Library's Foreign Consultant in Social Studies, Dr. Max Horkheimer, of Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Entitled *Survey of the Social Sciences in Western Germany, a Report of Recent Developments*, it is the first of a second series of reports from the German and Austrian Foreign Consultants.

Arrangements for issuing a 2-volume edition of the papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright were virtually completed. An agreement was negotiated with Oberlin

College, which is sponsoring the publication through the Wilbur-Orville Wright Memorial Fund. The papers are being prepared for publication by the Aeronautics Division and the volumes will be a contribution to the Nation's observance, on December 17, 1953, of the fiftieth anniversary of successful powered flight.

Recordings Released

The Library was also active during the year in issuing recordings of music and poetry. Three long-playing records of American Indian music were issued under the Steele-Clovis Gift Fund for the Preservation of Indian Music. The original material for these records was collected in the field by Dr. Frances Densmore of Red Wing, Minnesota, during the early part of this century, and the specific selection of the material for the records, as well as the preparation of the pamphlets accompanying them, was undertaken by her in the capacity of Consultant to the Folklore Section. Five new albums of recorded poetry read by the poets themselves were issued as the second series of five albums of "Twentieth Century Poetry in English." These 25 double-face, 12-inch, unbreakable vinylite records, recorded at 78 r. p. m., were prepared under a special grant of funds from the Bollingen Foundation, which also made possible the first series issued in 1949.

Details in regard to production, sales, and the financial standing of the Recording Laboratory, which operates as a self-sustaining activity, are given in appendix V.

Special Services

Reference Services by Contract.—For several years the Library has supplemented its regular reference services on a rapidly increasing scale by providing special services to Federal agencies and others through contractual arrangements and the transfer of funds. Such provisions are now responsible for an important part of the Library's reference and bibliographical services.

The Air Information Division, operating on funds transferred by the Department of the Air Force, prepared 40,505 abstracts of various types and numerous bibliographies—some comprehensive projects for publication, some less ambitious to meet specific research needs—and compiled an author and subject index to the first four volumes of the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*. The Air Research Division, also supported by the Department of the Air Force, prepared 13 studies, 11 revisions, and 21 technical papers on problems of interest to that agency.

The Technical Information Division, formerly the Navy Research Section of the Science Division, was established in April to handle contract operations of a bibliographic nature in scientific and technical fields. Two such programs, both of which had been under way for some time, were carried on during the year. The major program is the one that has been operating under an agreement with the Office of Naval Research. The smaller and more recent one is the SIPRE (Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment) Bibliographic Project, which is supported by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Basically, the function of the Technical Information Division is to provide certain documentation and bibliographic services relative to research and development being carried on by and for the Department of Defense. These services are available to all branches of the Department and their contractors. Using technical reports as the raw materials of its work, the division provides its customers with reference service and with a variety of products including bulletins containing abstracts, catalog cards, bibliographies, and reports that it has processed. The extent of its services is shown by the following statistics for the year: 114 issues of the *Technical Information Pilot* (TIP) containing 10,010 entries, 23 issues of *European Scientific Notes*, and 80 other publications (lists of subject headings, bibliographies, etc.) were published;

4,721,485 catalog cards were distributed; 6 literature surveys were issued; 1,829 abstracts and 293 report bibliographies were prepared; and 42,630 titles were lent.

An interesting aspect of the loan service was the development of the Office of Naval Research-Technical Information Division Microcard Program. Briefly, this consists in the distribution by the division of microcards for all reports abstracted in the unclassified and unrestricted editions of the *Technical Information Pilot*, with the cards prepared under a contract between the Office of Naval Research and the Microcard Corporation. Following an experimental period during the previous year, the division mailed out over 14,000 microcards. This figure includes microcards specifically requested or sent because there was a waiting list for a report asked for on loan; of the latter group only a small fraction of one percent was returned as unacceptable. This experience is significant inasmuch as a microcard can be given for retention at less cost than the report can be lent, because of the reduced handling and record-keeping.

The SIPRE Bibliographic Project was initiated late in 1950 under an agreement with the Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Its program is concerned primarily with the preparation of a continuing bibliography in the subject fields of snow, ice, permafrost, and arctic engineering. During the year, some 2,310 items were cataloged and abstracted and the information was distributed in the form of cards. In addition, the first of a series of semiannual bibliographies was issued containing 780 items prepared by the SIPRE Bibliographic Project and several hundred references with abstracts prepared by the University of Minnesota and Purdue University under their SIPRE Projects. The *List of Subject Headings* used by the Project was also issued.

The Mid-European Law Project in the Law Library and the *East European Accessions List*, prepared in the Exchange and

Gift Division, have both been made possible by agreements with the National Committee for a Free Europe. The former is an expansion of the Digest-Index of East European Law, a project initiated in the summer of 1949 to permit the Library to acquire and organize for the Congress and the Government generally materials and information on the current laws of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. To these Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been added. On the basis of the reports and studies prepared by the Project, it was decided that analytic studies, and not mere digests or indexes of the laws of the European satellite countries, should be the main target of the Project. Neither indexing nor digesting was discontinued, but a series of topics was selected for comprehensive studies to be made available for the general public.

Four of these studies were published during the year. They were: *Economic Treaties and Agreements of the Soviet Bloc in Eastern Europe, 1945-1951*, which lists and surveys all the known treaties, agreements, and the like dealing with economic affairs and entered into by the Soviet Union with its satellites and by the satellites among themselves and contains translations of selected treaties and selected domestic legislation of satellite countries relating to the machinery to enforce the clauses of the treaties; *Forced Labor and Confinement Without Trial in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland*, which was used by the National Committee in a hearing before a Subcommittee of the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations; *Czechoslovak Law on Confiscation of Bank Deposits*; and *Yugoslav Law on Management of Governmental Enterprises*.

Members of the Project also prepared 600 pages of translations, including several of Czechoslovak and Yugoslav laws that were published for the National Committee, and shared in activities of the Foreign Law Section of the Law Library, such as

handling specific reference inquiries and searching 25,000 titles offered for purchase. The volume of inquiries demonstrates that Soviet and satellite legislation is an important source of information on economic and political conditions, changing trends in Communist policies, conditions of the labor and commodity markets, and the standard of living. A few of the studies prepared that dealt specifically with legal topics involved the laws on nationalization of property in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia; the administration of justice in Czechoslovakia and Poland; industrial and banking legislation in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland; labor codes, criminal codes and procedure, questions on civil procedure, probate, inheritance and adoption laws, and domestic relations of various satellite countries; and legal provisions relating to the Oatis case in Czechoslovakia.

For the fourth year the United Nations had contractual arrangements with the Library of Congress to provide specialized bibliographic services. The projects undertaken and completed in fiscal year 1952 consisted of the compilation of the bibliography of official statistical sources for the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1951*, prepared by Miss Phyllis G. Carter, Head of the Census Library Project; the compilation of sources of information on international migration statistics, together with an intensive content analysis of the statistical series pertaining to international population movements of selected countries during the years 1925-50, prepared by Miss Carter and Mr. Monroe Lerner; the identification of the major legal codes of all countries described above as an unpublished bibliography prepared by the Law Library; and identification and translation of legislation relating to territorial waters of Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

A union catalog of the book holdings of the United States Information Center Libraries throughout the world was undertaken by the Union Catalog Division under

contract with the Department of State. Through another contract with the Department of State, the Folklore Section began to prepare 5 long-playing records of traditional American folksongs, to be used in overseas libraries and information centers. Explanatory pamphlets were prepared to accompany them.

The Civil Defense Information Service, a unit in the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was set up for a 6-month period under contract with Associated Universities, Inc., as a subcontract of a Department of Defense survey of civil defense problems known as Project East River. The function of this service was to locate and, as required, obtain for the panel members of Project East River published and unpublished materials bearing on their particular studies. A comprehensive bibliography of unclassified materials published during the years 1948-52, which contains 1,719 entries, was compiled. A selected bibliography of 350 entries was prepared for publication by the Project.

Editorial work on the *Spanish-English and English-Spanish Glossary of Bridge, Highway, Soil Stabilization and Related Terms* was completed in October, the result of a contract between the Library and the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce.

Services from Consultants.—Many of the Library's reference services were given directly or indirectly by consultants who accepted temporary appointments to the staff to contribute their expert knowledge. The Consultant in Poetry, Mr. Conrad Aiken, serving his second one-year term, gave literary advice, guided foreign writers who were visiting the United States under the auspices of the Department of State, represented the Library as a sponsor of a program of poetry readings broadcast over WCFM, and was active in the poetry acquisitions and recording programs of the Library. The Consultant in Iconography, Mr. Paul Vanderbilt, prepared an extensive study of pictorial sources on Iran, and the Consultant in Philosophy, Dr. David

Baumgardt, compiled an annotated list of philosophical periodicals.

Only a few of the many distinguished scholars and experts who honored the Library by contributing to its services in their capacities as consultants can be mentioned in this report. Dr. Lau-King Quan, formerly with the Office of War Information, UNRRA, and other international organizations, surveyed materials in the Library from Communist China. Mr. Murari Lal Nagar, librarian and lecturer in library science at the University of Delhi, and Mrs. Suda Busparoeck, the Librarian of the Vajiravudh Library in the National Library of Thailand, gave invaluable services in relation to Indic and Thai material, respectively. Dr. Vaclovas Biržiška, for many years a leading Lithuanian librarian and bibliographer, compiled an extensive list of Lithuanian publications printed in the United States between 1875 and 1910 and analyzed its contents. Dr. Richard Truscoe of the Directorate of Scientific Intelligence, Ministry of Defense, London, England, serving as Consultant in Slavic Science, prepared several reports on publications in this field and compiled two lists of Slavic serial publications of scientific and technological interest.

Mr. Malcolm E. Rigby, editor of *Meteorological Abstracts and Bibliography*, submitted the first half of a report on the extent and usefulness of the Library's meteorological collection. Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, former Superintendent of Work with Children at the New York Public Library, served as a Consultant on a Children's Book Program in the Library of Congress and made recommendations on services that should be provided for the many groups—Federal agencies and others—which she demonstrated have occasion and need to use books for children and young people and to seek the specialist's knowledge of the material.

Department of State Grantees.—Most of the Chinese scholars working in the Library under the Chinese Emergency Aid Program

of the Department of State have been in the Orientalia Division or the Law Library, but at least eight other divisions have had their services. As an example of one of these projects, that of Dr. Mary Chinsieo Tai deserves to be mentioned. Dr. Tai is making a very useful contribution by indexing important scholarly articles that have appeared in Chinese learned journals in the last 30 years.

Service to the Blind

The Library of Congress, through its Division for the Blind and 28 regional libraries (including the Library of Congress), conducts a program of library service for the blind throughout the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions. The Library contracts for materials and service for all the regional libraries, selecting the titles to be reproduced in raised characters or in recorded form ("talking books"), obtaining their manufacture and that of reproducing machines to satisfactory specifications, and providing a service for the repair of reproducers returned from the field. It promotes in all possible ways the increasingly important activity of providing blind readers, especially students and those seeking to improve their economic status, with textbooks, other educational material, and informational literature.

A National Conference on Library Service for the Blind was held at the Library on November 18 and 19, to effect improved liaison and closer cooperation with the regional libraries, State agencies, and other groups engaged in library service for the blind. There was general agreement that this Conference achieved its objectives of providing an opportunity for the establishment of a closer-knit professional relationship, of identifying and defining the problems which appear to present the greatest obstacles to effective operations and thereby furnishing a better basis for an intelligent attack upon

them, and of soliciting suggestions or recommendations for the improved administration of the program. In addition the Conference stimulated a publication that will serve as an instrument to keep the co-operating agencies informed on the program of the national service and other matters of interest. This publication, entitled *Progress Report*, was first issued in April and is to be published quarterly by the Division for the Blind.

The appropriation of \$1,000,000, which Congress has made to the Library each year since 1948 to provide books for the adult blind, permitted the placing of purchase orders for reproducing 161 titles in Braille, embossing 10 titles in Moon type, and recording 190 titles as talking books. The distribution of these processed titles by the presses and the studios to the 28 regional libraries makes the following totals for books thus far provided from Federal funds:

	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Volumes or Containers</i>
Braille.....	3, 566	915, 019
Moon.....	328	54, 040
Talking books.....	1, 981	1 247, 932
Total.....	5, 875	1, 216, 991

¹ Containing 3,563,105 separate records.

During the year 7,500 Model "A" talking-book reproducers were manufactured and distributed in quota allotments to the 55 State lending agencies and 6,447 previous models were repaired.

The statistical reports received from the 28 regional libraries for the calendar year 1951 show that the national circulation of talking books and books in raised characters increased 19.67 percent over that of 1950 and exceeded 1,000,000. The total number of blind readers who used these books increased 21.66 percent. An analysis of the statistics shows that there was a decline in the number of readers using books in raised characters, both in Braille and in Moon type, and in the number of such books cir-

culated, whereas there was a considerable increase in the number of readers using talking books and the number of the latter that were circulated. The following tables show the trends over the past 5 years:

Volumes or containers circulated

	<i>Braille</i>	<i>Moon</i>	<i>Talking books</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947...	222, 296	19, 428	436, 098	677, 822
1948...	217, 246	18, 490	542, 951	778, 687
1949...	203, 430	15, 163	581, 487	800, 080
1950...	212, 804	13, 694	648, 383	874, 881
1951...	201, 805	10, 873	833, 495	1, 046, 173

Number of blind readers

	<i>Braille</i>	<i>Moon</i>	<i>Talking books</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947.....	10, 703	808	14, 459	25, 970
1948.....	10, 862	617	19, 075	30, 554
1949.....	9, 513	536	21, 566	31, 615
1950.....	9, 555	522	25, 643	35, 720
1951.....	9, 467	350	33, 642	43, 459

More gratifying than the actual statistics of circulation are the expressions of thanks from many blind readers who received the book service. A typical letter received during the year reads as follows:

My first talking book came to me a few months ago, and ever since I have been so completely absorbed in satisfying my book-hunger that I have given little thought, I fear, to the ones who have made this wonderful thing happen to me.

For me the talking books have been a double blessing—not only do I have the great joy of reading again, but being an arthritic, the reading of the books acts almost as an anodyne. At least some of the pain is pushed back into the realms of wherever pain goes.

I cannot adequately express to you, the Library of Congress, my gratitude in participating in this great privilege.

But I do want to thank you from the bottom of my heart. You have brought much happiness and interest into a heretofore drab life.

May God's blessing be upon you.

Publications issued during the year in the interest of service to blind readers were designated for the blind themselves (three small one-volume books embossed in Braille

Grade I for adult learners of that type, and a *Manual of Braille Proofreading*); for volunteer workers (a *Volunteer Braille Transcribing* brochure); and for the regional libraries (*Cumulative Supplement of Talking Books, 1948-51*; *Supplement of Press Braille Books, 1948-51*; the first *Progress Report*, and the *Proceedings* of

the National Conference, Library Service for the Blind, mentioned above).

The Librarian of Congress presented certificates of proficiency to 72 sighted Brailleists and 6 blind proofreaders, who successfully completed courses given through correspondence and through teachers in the field.

Cooperative Bibliographical Projects

FOR ALMOST A CENTURY librarians have sought ways to take advantage of each other's work and collections. They have had successful experience with cooperative indexing projects, cooperative cataloging, interlibrary loans, union lists, and union catalogs. The Library of Congress has participated in most of those that were not merely local projects; in many it has been a leader. At no time, however, has there been such a multiplicity and variety of cooperative projects undertaken by libraries as during the period since World War II.

Of late this cooperative effort has been more and more imperative. The resources of even the largest libraries have been strained almost to the breaking point by attempts to acquire ever-increasing masses of research material and to meet the needs of those who use such material with no corresponding increase in staff or funds. Cooperation—pooling resources—was the only answer. Thus there have been projects to acquire books and other library materials more effectively and more efficiently; to exchange duplicates for materials needed; to describe library resources and list holdings; to catalog books and special materials, such as motion pictures and phonograph records; to obtain reprintings of out-of-print books needed by libraries; to make microfilms of rare or unique materials at a cost that is not prohibitive; to prepare bibliographies, indexes, and abstracts; and to develop cataloging rules that will make cooperative cataloging possible and catalog cards interchangeable.

The complete story of interlibrary cooperation especially since World War II will have to await the long view. It may be appropriate and interesting to record a part of the story here—that part in which

the Library of Congress has had a role and which has contributed to the bibliographic apparatus of the country. Only those undertakings that resulted in a bibliography, catalog, or list, or the ingredients of such a publication in the form of catalog cards reproduced and distributed to a number of institutions or individuals, and the ventures that resulted in the development of cataloging rules to make such projects possible in the future are described in this chapter.

Projects that were conducted entirely at the Library of Congress with outside support, but where this support was exclusively financial, are omitted. Thus, *A Guide to the Art of Latin America*, by Robert C. Smith and Elizabeth Wilder of the Hispanic Foundation, which is a basic annotated bibliography providing for the first time a solid foundation for serious studies of Latin American art, is omitted even though its preparation and publication were made possible by the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. Likewise, the Foreign Consultant Program, described in the chapter on external relations, is omitted, because, although it has been made possible by two grants from the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia, the studies prepared under the program have been made by leading scholars abroad appointed as consultants by the Library of Congress. Cooperative projects for the purposes of this account, then, are limited to those that could not have been carried out in the form in which they were undertaken without the participation of other libraries, agencies, or organizations interested in them, and this participation in each case was more than, or in addition to, financial support.

Published Catalogs

The most ambitious and widely useful cooperative bibliographic project in which the Library has participated in recent years is the publication of a series of catalogs based on its printed catalog cards. These cards represent the titles cataloged by the Library with additions from several hundred other American libraries that contribute to its cooperative cataloging program.

The idea of a catalog of Library of Congress printed cards in book form was first actively promoted by Dr. Harvie Branscomb, then Director of the Library of Duke University. His advocacy of this idea led in 1936 to the appointment of a committee under his direction by the Association of Research Libraries to make preliminary studies of the project, to estimate the costs, and to enter into negotiations with the Library of Congress. The plan, however, was not looked upon with favor by the Library. A second committee of the ARL, under Mr. Paul North Rice's chairmanship, took up the work anew in 1940. This time success was achieved. The cooperation of the Library was obtained, plans were completed for the photo-offset reproduction of cards in book form, and the ARL found a publisher in Edwards Brothers of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Subscriptions to the catalog were bolstered by a Rockefeller Foundation grant for distribution of copies to foreign libraries; thus it was possible to begin publication of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* before the end of 1942. A *Supplement* to this *Catalog* was brought out under the same auspices in 1948. It continued the coverage of the original catalog by reproducing cards printed from August 1, 1942, through December 31, 1947.

The Library's part in the project was a cooperative one, consisting mainly of making a comprehensive file of its printed cards available and supplying trained personnel, paid from the publisher's funds, to organize this file. The *Catalog* and the *Supplement*

proved valuable in relieving depository libraries of the burden of maintaining extensive card files and in making possible a much wider distribution of the important bibliographical record represented by the printed cards.

The Library of Congress Author Catalog was originated to continue on a current and cumulative basis the two catalogs mentioned above. It is issued monthly with quarterly and annual cumulations and with the possibility of even larger cumulations. The Library began publication of this catalog in January 1947 under the title *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*; its present title was assumed when the annual cumulation for 1950 was issued. The publication is made possible only through the cooperative support it receives from subscribing libraries and is greatly enhanced in value by the catalog entries contributed by other libraries.

Almost as soon as the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* was launched in January 1947, attention was given to the possibility of a subject index to this work. The concept of an index soon gave way to that of a catalog, and in the spring of 1950 the first issue of an alphabetical subject record of current works, entitled *The Library of Congress Subject Catalog*, was published. It is issued quarterly with annual cumulations. All cards currently printed by the Library, including those printed from copy supplied by cooperating libraries, for works with imprint dates of 1945 or later are reproduced in this photo-offset catalog, which, like the *Author Catalog*, is supported by the subscribing libraries.

In the spring of 1948 the Army Medical Library, now the Armed Forces Medical Library, came to the conclusion that the demands of its cataloging program were such that it could no longer participate in the cooperative cataloging program whereby it supplied copy that the Library of Congress edited and printed. In order to make up for this loss in coverage in its *Cumulative Catalog*, the Library of Con-

gress proposed that it publish the Army Medical Library's cards as a supplement to that *Catalog*. This was agreed to by the Army Medical Library. In 1948 this supplement was bound with the *Cumulative Catalog* but subsequent issues of the *Army Medical Library Catalog* have been separately bound and separately priced. The Library of Congress multiliths the cards, maintains the files, prepares the page copy, and distributes this annual photo-offset catalog, which now consists of an author section and a subject section. The Armed Forces Medical Library prepares the copy for main entries and secondary entry cross references, prepares the subject headings and references, and edits the subject section. As a supplement to the Library of Congress *Author Catalog* and *Subject Catalog*, it serves to fill one of the two major gaps in the subject coverage of the acquisitions program of the Library of Congress—agriculture and medicine—and, together with these catalogs and the *Bibliography of Agriculture*, published by the Department of Agriculture Library, it rounds out the published record of the three libraries having major national collections.

In addition the Library cooperates with the Armed Forces Medical Library by reproducing its multilithed catalog cards for use in the AFML catalogs and distributes them to libraries that subscribe to the entire series on an annual basis.

Printed Catalog Cards

Any general increase in the cooperative cataloging program or any special projects that result in an increase in the coverage of special groups of material by printed catalog cards through cooperative cataloging not only provides bibliographic information on catalog cards that can be purchased by libraries and other subscribers to the card service but enhances the usefulness and bibliographic importance of the *Author Catalog* and the *Subject Catalog*. Several projects in recent years have served these purposes.

The Cooperative Acquisitions Project for Wartime Publications.—The purpose of this project was to procure from Europe the important books that had appeared during and immediately before World War II but that were at the time (1945–47) not procurable commercially as a result of dislocations caused by the war and to make these books available both to the Library of Congress and to other American libraries. Important byproducts, however, were the publication of several lists of material acquired and the cooperative cataloging of a part of the acquisitions.

At the request of the Association of Research Libraries and with the cooperation of the War Department and the Department of State, a Library of Congress Mission to the War Department was established in Germany. This agency made purchases, negotiated the shipment of books stored in the Russian Zone, and aided the occupying forces in screening confiscated materials. The procurement phase ended in 1947, when commercial channels were once again open.

The materials thus acquired were distributed to 113 libraries under a system of allocations and priorities determined by a committee especially established for the purpose, whereby the limited number of copies of important publications would be most usefully and equitably placed. Payment at fixed rates for the publications received financed the project, which was administered by the Library of Congress. A total of 819,000 book and periodical units were shipped, representing approximately 2,000,000 pieces. Of these 230,000 went to the Library of Congress and 589,000 to other libraries. Sixty-one libraries agreed to supply cooperative cataloging copy for Library of Congress printed cards on titles received under the project.

Three checklists of European accessions were published in 1946 under the general title, *European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Libraries*. Parts I and II covered some 17,000 Italian and German imprints, 1940–45, and Part III listed

13,000 French titles for the same period. *A Checklist of Current Serials in the United States Zone of Germany* was published in Germany by the Library of Congress Mission.

The Farmington Plan.—Another project that was established for acquisitions purposes but that has an important bibliographical byproduct is the Farmington Plan. This is a program through which 54 American libraries participate in the acquisition of current foreign publications of research value in order to prevent wasteful duplication and to assure that such materials are in some United States library. The plan was born in October 1942 at a meeting in Farmington, Connecticut, of the executive committee of the Librarian's Council, a group of distinguished librarians, men of letters, and representatives of scholarly organizations named by Mr. Archibald MacLeish to advise him as Librarian of Congress. After preparatory studies by a committee of the Association of Research Libraries under the chairmanship of Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, it was put into effect on a limited scale for three European countries on January 1, 1948. Through gradual annual extensions it now covers the commercially published monographic publications in more than a score of countries, and eventually all types of publications in all countries will be covered if possible. The plan is administered by the ARL Committee on the Farmington Plan.

The participating libraries assume responsibility for obtaining materials in designated subject fields, pay for such publications, and agree to make them available on loan to other libraries. Each library also agrees to supply the National Union Catalog with a catalog card for each title received under the plan. In addition some of the libraries supply, for their important materials, cooperative cataloging copy for printing.

League of Nations Publications.—A project to provide Library of Congress printed catalog cards for all the important League of Nations publications was begun in 1946. The Rockefeller Foundation

made a grant to the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library in New York (now a part of the United Nations Library) to catalog its collection of these documents, which is practically complete, in such a way that the copy could be used for printing in the Library of Congress cooperative cataloging program. The copy was edited by Mrs. Janet F. Paris of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. When the project was completed in 1951 almost 9,000 cards had been printed and distributed.

Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.—Recognizing the need on the part of many audiovisual agencies, particularly in the educational field, for a systematic cataloging and centralized card distribution service for film materials, the Library announced its plan for such a service on July 24, 1951. As the plan developed it included provision for the publication of a preliminary edition of *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, described later in this chapter; printing of cards for Government films from copy supplied by the Office of Education; printing of cards for current copyrighted films cataloged in the Copyright Cataloging Division; cooperative cataloging of current noncopyrighted, non-Government, and all noncurrent educational films on the basis of data supplied by film producers; printing and distribution of the cards; and inclusion of the film entries in the Library's *Author Catalog* and *Subject Catalog*.

An agreement was made by the Library of Congress with the Office of Education that will result in comprehensive coverage by catalog cards of films produced by Government agencies. These entries are prepared by the Visual Education Service of the Office, the central film-cataloging agency for Government-produced films. The printing of these cards began on September 15, 1951. Plans for catalog cards for current noncopyrighted, non-Government, and noncurrent films were initiated as an extension of the Library's cooperative cataloging program.

Cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Books.—A cooperative cataloging project for Chinese and Japanese books was begun in July 1949 under the sponsorship of the Library of Congress. Its purpose is to reproduce and distribute catalog cards for Chinese and Japanese books to libraries in this country that have such collections. During fiscal year 1952 the reproduction of cards for works in the Korean language also was begun.

The Library of Congress, besides contributing its quota of some 4,000 cards a year to be duplicated by an offset process, acts as a central point for the reproduction and distribution of copy submitted by cooperating libraries. It maintains a complete file of the cards already reproduced and checks against this file all copy submitted in order to avoid duplication. Each catalog card is written by hand in Chinese, Japanese, or Korean, and also carries the name of the author and the title in romanized form in order to facilitate filing.

To date, eight institutions in addition to the Library of Congress have contributed copy. They are the libraries of Columbia University, Harvard University, the University of Chicago, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Michigan, Stanford University, the University of Washington, and Yale University. In the 3 years the project has been in operation, cards for 32,166 titles have been reproduced—15,910 for works in Chinese, 16,026 for works in Japanese, and 230 for works in Korean.

Veterans Administration Phonograph Records.—From the summer of 1948 to October 1949, the Library cooperated with the Veterans Administration in cataloging the special transcriptions produced by the Armed Forces Radio Service and issued to Veterans Administration hospitals for use by the recreational staffs of the hospitals on their public-address systems. Special cataloging rules were formulated by the Descriptive Cataloging Division in consultation with the Veterans Administration. With the cooperation of the Card Division,

headings for secondary entries were overprinted on unit cards, and the cards, already alphabetized and ready for filing, were sent directly to more than 100 veterans' hospitals. The number of programs cataloged was 3,079, requiring the printing and distribution of 2,406,585 cards.

Special Card Catalogs

Certain catalogs maintained at the Library are the result of extensive cooperation with other libraries and provide a national service even though they exist only in card form at the Library of Congress. The outstanding example of such a catalog is, of course, the National Union Catalog, which has more than 12 million cards showing locations of books in hundreds of American libraries.

Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog.—For nearly a decade the Library has maintained a union catalog of the books and periodicals in the Cyrillic alphabet that were represented by catalog cards printed at the Library of Congress or supplied by cooperating libraries. Like the National Union Catalog, of which it is a separate part, this Slavic Union Catalog is an author catalog. Early in 1952, however, steps were taken for the establishment of a subject catalog of the materials listed in it. Libraries that have supplied cards without indication of the subjects covered by the publications are now cooperating in supplying the necessary subject headings. It is estimated that the completed catalog will contain well over half a million cards.

Central Catalog of Slavic Translations and Abstracts.—This catalog is a record of the translations and abstracts from the Slavic languages that have been prepared in various Federal departments and agencies and it includes location data. At the request of the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development, it was established in the Library on an experimental basis in March 1950 to make such translations and abstracts generally accessible to Federal departments and agencies and thus to eliminate duplication of effort in translating. Its maintenance is

made possible by the continued cooperation of the agencies reporting the translations and abstracts they have made.

Microfilming Clearing House.—At the request of the Association of Research Libraries in 1949, the Library of Congress agreed to establish a Microfilming Clearing House in the Union Catalog Division for the purpose of gathering information on extensive microfilming projects planned, in progress, or completed. Such information was considered essential to any long-range microfilming program.

Printed form cards for reporting information to the Microfilming Clearing House are distributed to microfilm producers and principal libraries and their reports on the existence of long runs of microfilm are filed into master catalogs of microfilms of newspapers (2,000 entries), serials (3,000 entries), and manuscripts (250 entries). In responding to inquiries concerning microfilmed materials, the Clearing House provides all data available on the locations of negative or positive copies of material already microfilmed or on proposed microfilming projects. Aside from the bibliographical advantages of the Clearing House, an important result of its operation is the elimination of duplication in the microfilming programs throughout the country.

Since March 1951, the Microfilming Clearing House has prepared the *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin*, which appears at intervals as an appendix to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. It contains news notes pertaining to the general field of microphotography, accounts of the microfilming programs of various libraries and organizations, and listings of currently produced microfilms. The Clearing House is also responsible for the editing and publication of *Newspapers on Microfilm*, a new preliminary edition of which will be issued early in 1953.

The Checklist of Certain Periodicals.—This list covers the holdings of 300 American and Canadian libraries of some 3,000 scientific and technical serials published in Continental Europe and in the warring

countries of Asia during World War II (1939–46). The project to compile such a list was established in the Library of Congress in 1942 in response to the suggestion of the Engineering School Libraries Section of the Association of College and Reference Libraries and a number of libraries and research groups to which the availability of such foreign publications was particularly important.

The first product was a card file. A list of about 3,000 of the most-needed serial titles was prepared in the Library, a stock of checking cards for each title was made, and a copy of each card was sent to 70 of the larger general research libraries. After being checked, these cards were returned to the Library of Congress, and, upon being interfiled, they formed the nucleus of the *Checklist*. Later checking cards for selected titles were sent to appropriate special and industrial libraries, and when these cards were returned they also were filed. Continuations were reported currently by all the libraries on checking cards provided for the purpose.

In 1944 the Union Catalog Division edited and published the *Checklist of Certain Periodicals* in typed photo-offset form. Two copies of this publication were sent to each cooperating library, one to be used as a reference tool, the other to be checked and returned to the Division.

During the war years and those immediately following, the *Checklist* was very valuable in locating scientific and technical serials needed by American research laboratories and others engaged in scientific and development work, but after the termination of hostilities and the resumption of commercial relations with former enemy countries, American libraries could acquire such materials through normal channels. In May 1951, therefore, further development of the *Checklist* ceased.

Union Lists

The Library of Congress is cooperating actively in the development of various types of union lists of newspapers and other special materials in order to provide a

record of the location of specific titles and issues wherever they may be in American libraries.

Union List of Serials.—The most comprehensive of the union lists now under way is the second supplement to the second edition of the *Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada*, which is being prepared for publication by the H. W. Wilson Company of New York. The Library of Congress and more than 500 other libraries are reporting all the titles, with volumes held, of serial publications received during the years 1944–49 and of changes in titles of serial publications appearing in earlier volumes of the *List*.

Union List of Latin American Newspapers.—The Library is also cooperating with about 100 other libraries in the preparation of a *Union List of Latin American Newspapers in Libraries in the United States*, a project being sponsored by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. A preliminary list of some 2,500 titles has been circulated for checking and the publication of the final list is planned to take place early in 1953.

Union List of Postwar Foreign Newspapers.—A survey of the holdings of postwar foreign newspapers in libraries in the United States and Canada is necessary for an intelligent determination of policies governing the acquisition and preservation of this type of material, which is often printed on low grade paper that deteriorates rapidly, and to facilitate the microfilming programs in these libraries. Accordingly, the Library of Congress, at the request of the Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries, undertook such a survey and sent questionnaires to 164 institutions. The Library's own holdings (some 1,400 titles) have been recorded in the form in which they will appear in this list and the holdings of more than 75 other libraries that have indicated their willingness to participate in the project are being added. The *Union List* will be published in 1953.

Union List of Russian Newspapers.—The first step in the preparation of a union list of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian newspapers in American libraries was recently taken by the Library of Congress at the instigation of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. With funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Library prepared a *Preliminary Checklist of Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian Newspapers Published Since January 1, 1917, Within the Present Boundaries of the USSR and Preserved in United States Libraries*. This 97-page list covers Library of Congress holdings of such newspaper files and similar holdings of other libraries insofar as information about them was readily available in the Library. It contains about 750 titles. The list was intended primarily as a tool for the assessment of such newspaper holdings and for the selection of titles for microfilming.

Current Scientific and Technical Serials.—The compilation of a comprehensive list of current scientific and technical serials was one of the first projects of Dr. Raymond L. Zwemer when he became Chief of the Science Division of the Library at the beginning of fiscal year 1951. It was undertaken in order to learn what scientific and technical serials are being published throughout the world and where they are available and to improve the Library's holdings in this field and services on them. The comprehensive list is intended to be used in the preparation of special lists of such serials arranged, as required, by country of publication or by subject. Other libraries, the National Research Council, the Department of State, Unesco, and a number of foreign scientific groups are contributing information, and the National Science Foundation has indicated an interest in supporting one phase of the program—the preparation of a list of United States scientific and technical periodicals.

United States Atlases.—After the publication, in 1950, of *United States Atlases*:

A List of National, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress, many requests were received for a supplement to include the many atlases that pertain to the United States and parts thereof that are not in the Library of Congress. Accordingly, the Library sent out specific requests for cooperation in compiling a union catalog of this material, and 167 other libraries reported their holdings of atlases pertaining to the United States. The 3,000 titles reported have been edited by Mrs. Clara Egli LeGear of the Map Division and will be published as *United States Atlases: A Union Catalog of National, State, County, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress and Other American Libraries*.

Hand-copied Material for the Blind.—A union catalog of hand-copied material for the blind is the cooperative work of 36 libraries and other agencies which have holdings of material that has been transcribed in raised characters by sighted volunteers. The catalog is being prepared for publication by the Library's Division for the Blind.

Accessions Lists

Periodic lists of the titles currently received in any library are useful tools for the clientele of that library. When such a list has the extensiveness of a Library of Congress accessions list and also includes titles received by other libraries, it becomes almost indispensable to scholars, research workers, and librarians who need to be informed as promptly as possible of the materials available in their fields. Cooperative efforts of the Library of Congress and a number of other libraries have made four such periodic lists available during the last 4 years.

Serial Titles Newly Received.—This monthly publication, to be cumulated annually, has been issued since January 1951. Its ultimate aim is to provide as complete a listing as possible of new serial publications available in American libraries. At first the titles listed were only those newly received by the Library of Congress and

not previously recorded in its Serial Record. By the end of the fiscal year, however, plans had been made for the inclusion of new serial titles reported by the New York Public Library, and the cooperation of other libraries is anticipated as soon as the necessary procedures can be developed. For the purposes of the Library of Congress Serial Record, the history of which constitutes a chapter of this report, and for this list, serials are defined as publications of indefinite duration appearing in sequence under a common title, the order of which can be determined from numbers or dates appearing in the successive issues. Newspapers, comic books, telephone directories, and trade catalogs are excluded. Only titles in languages using the Roman, Cyrillic, Greek, Gaelic, and Hebrew alphabets are included; those not in the Roman alphabet are given in transliteration.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions.—This publication has been issued by the Library since April 1948. It contains a record of the Russian publications received by the Library of Congress and 32 cooperating United States libraries. Monographs published in the Soviet Union since 1945 and periodicals issued since 1947, in Russian or in any of the other languages spoken in the Soviet Union, are included. Each issue consists of four parts: Part A lists the monographic literature arranged according to broad subject groups, with English translations of the titles as well as the titles in their original languages; Part B lists the contents of the periodicals in transliteration; Part C is a subject guide to Part B; Part D is a list of monographs known to have been published recently in the U. S. S. R. but not known to be in a library in the United States.

The *List* was begun with funds granted by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation. When this grant expired in June 1949, the Department of the Air Force made the publication possible for the next 9 months. Since then it has been financed as a regular activity of the Library of Congress. The

Monthly List of Russian Accessions is now the most nearly complete current bibliography of Russian publications that is available outside the Soviet Union, largely taking the place of the Soviet national bibliography, *Knizhnaia Letopis*.

East European Accessions List.—A list similar to that just described records the Eastern European monographic and serial publications issued since January 1, 1939, and currently received by the Library of Congress. The first issue, published in December 1951, covered the receipts in September and October of materials published in the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Publications issued elsewhere in the languages of these countries were also included. Beginning with issue no. 3 (receipts in January 1952) the *List* has been issued monthly. The publications of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are to be included as soon as staff is available to handle them.

Grants from the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., and the Rockefeller Foundation have made this project possible. It is not yet a cooperative bibliographic enterprise as defined at the beginning of this chapter, but plans are being made for the expansion of the *List* to include titles received by other libraries.

Southern Asia Accessions List.—The newest of the Library's four lists is *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, A Quarterly Accessions List*, which was first issued in January 1952. All monographs currently received with an imprint date of 1945 or later and selected periodical articles published since July 1951 are included. As indicated by the title, this list is limited to publications in Western languages. Although only accessions in the Library of Congress are listed, this list is a cooperative venture in that it is sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the Joint Committee on Southern Asia of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Generous financial assistance

has been provided by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

The *List* is organized in two parts corresponding to the two major geographical areas of Southern Asia: South Asia, comprehending India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Tibet, and Southeast Asia, consisting of Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Malaya (inclusive of Singapore, Sarawak, and North Borneo), Indonesia, and the Philippines. Items are arranged by subject under each of these countries. Each issue is prefaced by a list of the periodicals from which articles have been selected for inclusion.

Microfilming Projects

A number of special projects that had for their primary purpose the cooperative acquisition of microfilmed materials or the making of certain materials available through photoreproduction have resulted in the preparation and publication of lists of materials that are important in themselves as bibliographic records.

State Records Microfilm Project.—This project was undertaken to locate and microfilm the records of the American colonies, Territories, and States dating, approximately, to the middle of the nineteenth century. The program was eventually expanded to include executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and constitutional records, statutory laws, records of rudimentary states and courts, records of the American Indian nations, some local records, and other documents.

The project, launched in 1941 as a joint enterprise of the University of North Carolina and the Library of Congress, was under the directorship of Professor William S. Jenkins of the University. His services during the fall quarter of each year were contributed by the University in return for delivery by the Library to the University of a positive copy of all records filmed. The Library met all other expenses, and the actual filming was done by the Library's Photoduplication Service.

The necessary field work, which was interrupted during the war, involved expeditions to all the States for a travel total of 60,000 miles. Only the unlimited cooperation of hundreds of libraries, government agencies, including the Public Record Office in London, and private collectors made success possible. Some 3,000,000 pages were reproduced on more than 180,000 feet of film. After the actual filming was completed, there remained the considerable task of organizing, editing, and indexing the collection. This was accomplished by a special group set up in the Library under the direction of Professor Jenkins. An 800-page *Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records*, covering materials reproduced on 1,700 reels, was published in midsummer, 1950. It was followed by a *Supplement*, covering 170 reels, which was published in the latter half of 1951.

Negro Newspapers.—A project to film the principal Negro newspapers issued in the United States between the Civil War and the end of the nineteenth century will result in a published checklist. Late in 1946 the photoreproduction of some 200 titles was begun as a joint undertaking of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library of Congress with a view to the preservation of an important source for the study of the history, politics, ethnology, and social relations of a crucial period of readjustment in American life. When it was not possible to borrow a newspaper file for filming at the Library, a microfilm of it was purchased from the depository library. Filming has continued as new entries and issues have become available.

The agreement of November 1946 between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library of Congress specified that the cost of the negative, at regular Photoduplication Service rates, would be borne by the Council, which would also pay any costs for the shipment of borrowed files. From the negative, five positive copies were to be supplied to the Council at cost and

another copy was to be supplied to the Library. Additional positives were to be sold on order.

A selective list of the Negro newspapers on microfilm that are now in the Library of Congress was completed in the spring of 1952 but has not yet been published. It shows place and place changes, title and title changes, inclusive dates, periodicity and changes in periodicity, missing issues, discrepancies between targets and contents, issuing bodies in some cases, whether the film is positive or negative, and important contents of a historical or political nature.

Jerusalem Microfilm Project.—The most important ancient manuscripts in the Greek and Armenian Patriarchate Libraries in Jerusalem were filmed, beginning in 1949, through the cooperation of the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Library of Congress. The former supplied the scholarly supervision for the selection of the manuscripts, the editing of the microfilm, and the preparation of a checklist of the materials included; the Library supplied the services of the photographer and the necessary equipment and supplies. Dr. Kenneth W. Clark of Duke University and Miss Lucetta Mowry of Wellesley College were the scholars; Mr. Wallace Wade of the Library's Photoduplication Service was the photographer. Approximately 1,000 reels of microfilm, totaling 30,000 feet, and 1,187 miniatures (4" x 5" photographs) resulted from this project. The checklist has not yet been published.

Mt. Sinai Microfilm Project.—A similar but even more dramatic project was undertaken at approximately the same time to film the most important manuscripts and miniatures in St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai in Egypt. This project was the result of an agreement between the American Foundation for the Study of Man, Inc., and the Library of Congress. Mr. William Terry, vice president of the Foundation, took charge as field director. Dr. Kenneth W. Clark and Mr. Wallace Wade were assigned to the work from the Jerusalem project. Professor Aziz S.

Atiya of Farouk University, Professor Gerard Garitte of the University of Louvain, and Mr. Howard C. Kee of Yale University assisted Dr. Clark. Some 1,694 reels of microfilm, totaling 56,274 feet, and 1,142 miniatures were made. The editing of the microfilm and the preparation of the checklist, which was in press at the end of the fiscal year, were under the supervision of Dr. Clark. A separate, more detailed listing of the Arabic manuscripts copied has been compiled by Dr. Atiya but has not yet been published.

Technical Oil Mission.—After World War II the Technical Oil Mission of the Petroleum Administration for War recorded on microfilm information relating to the German oil industry, including reports of pertinent records found in Germany, personal observations, and interrogations of plant personnel and technical data concerning the manufacturing and processing of oil. A total of 306 reels of microfilm was produced.

When the Petroleum Administration for War was liquidated, the Library of Congress agreed to accept the microfilms resulting from the work of the Technical Oil Mission and to make available film copies and paper-print enlargements to industrial customers. Accordingly, a set of negatives was made; the major oil companies have been the principal subscribers for sets of positives, but many others have requested individual items. The United States Bureau of Mines bore all costs of the preparation of the set of negative microfilms and it also published a four-volume *Preliminary Classified Index* to the collection in 1949 and a later *Supplement*.

Publication Board Reports.—The Office of Technical Services in the Department of Commerce serves as a clearing house for the collection, editing, publishing, and dissemination of scientific and technical data for the purpose of promoting economic expansion and development. It has collected reports of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, of various laboratories operating under Government supervision,

and of Government-supported research in other institutions, as well as reports gathered by special missions in occupied countries. These reports are listed and abstracted in a monthly publication, *Bibliography of Technical Reports*, and then are transferred to the Publication Board Reports Unit in the Photoduplication Service at the Library of Congress. A yearly index and bibliographies by subject are also published. Orders for photocopies of the reports so listed are received and filled directly by the Photoduplication Service. At the end of June 1952 the Unit's files contained 104,978 reports, of which approximately 90 percent are in their original form and 10 percent are negative microfilms.

American Documentation Institute.—The Library has a cooperative arrangement with the American Documentation Institute that is very similar to the one it has with the Office of Technical Services. The American Documentation Institute was organized by America's leading scientific and scholarly societies, councils, and institutions to further the development of all phases of documentation, particularly microphotographic duplication, and its ramifications in the fields of the physical, natural, social, and historical sciences and in the general sphere of libraries and information services.

ADI's auxiliary publication plan as implemented by the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress is designed to make available photocopies of the full text of technical documents, the inclusion of which in scholarly journals, except as abstracts, would be economically impractical. In addition, the ADI has made negative microfilms of rare and out-of-print journals, and positive copies of these may be obtained through the Photoduplication Service. Its Publication Board Reports Unit acts as depository and carries out certain bibliographic and editorial responsibilities with regard to the ADI collection. At the end of fiscal 1952, the document file contained 2,642 items, reproduced on 7,185

feet of film in 151 reels, and there were 39 titles in the journal file, reproduced on 97,544 feet of film in 1,233 reels.

The basic index to the collection consists of a *Catalog of Auxiliary Publications in Microfilms and Microprints*, published in Washington in 1946 by the ADI. This catalog is supplemented by lists of additional entries, which appear from time to time in the journals of the several societies.

Other Lists

The United States Quarterly Book Review.—This *Review* (entitled *List* from March 1945 to March 1950) is designed to introduce and to characterize the current American books that are believed to add to the substance of knowledge and experience in the fields of science, technology, the social sciences (including history), literature, and the arts. The *Review* had its origin in the Final Act, Article XXII, of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held at Buenos Aires in 1936, which recommended: "That the proper department in each American state prepare a quarterly bulletin which shall contain bibliographical notices of recently published works and of those that may be published subsequently, whether of a scientific, historical, literary, or artistic nature."

Through its Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, the Department of State requested the Library in 1944 to assume responsibility for the preparation of such a publication. Funds were allocated for the purpose from the Department's budget for the Interdepartmental Committee for fiscal year 1945, and the Department continued its financial support through fiscal year 1947, when the Library took over full responsibility. The Library decided to request from Congress funds only for the preparation of the journal and to invite publishers to bid on printing and publishing it at their own risk. The bid made by Rutgers University Press was accepted and a contract was signed on November 14,

1947. This press has continued publication under subsequent contracts.

The *Book Review* thus became a wholly cooperative venture. Publishers, after screening their lists, have submitted to it free review copies of about 2,500 books annually. By the end of the fiscal year, plans were under consideration for them to submit free, and in advance, their total current book production, amounting to approximately 10,000 titles a year. All books submitted would be immediately transmitted for cataloging on a top-priority basis so that the Card Division might have an early printing of cards for sale to its subscribers. Books determined in the *Book Review* Office to fall outside the scope of the *Review* would be presented to the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library for distribution abroad in countries unlikely to be able to obtain them otherwise. The eligible books would continue as now to be sent to members of the reviewing staff, a corps of 500 subject specialists, who receive only the books and in most instances a complimentary subscription to the *Book Review* as compensation for their services. These volunteer reviewers prepare about 1,500 reports and reviews annually, from 900 to 1,000 of which are printed in the *Book Review*.

Documents Expediting Project.—This project was organized in July 1946 by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association. It was created because of the need for a central agency to acquire and distribute the mass of Government wartime publications, which were not generally sent to libraries. That work has been completed, but since the project fills a continuing need it has continued to receive support. It facilitates the procurement and distribution of Government publications that are not printed by the Public Printer or distributed by the Superintendent of Documents and are therefore difficult to acquire—chiefly mimeographed and other near-print publica-

tions issued by Government agencies in Washington and publications printed outside the Washington area.

The project has headquarters in the Library of Congress, where it is under the general administrative supervision of the Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division. Its policies, however, are determined by the Joint Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Homer Halvorson, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library. Financial support comes from the subscribing libraries, which now number 75, including the Library of Congress. Its publication, for member libraries only, of a *Classified Checklist of United States Government Processed Publications* in 1951, a supplement in 1952, and its *Bulletin* issued several times a year, qualify it as one of the cooperative bibliographic projects in which the Library of Congress has participated since the war.

Lists of Unlocated Research Books.—The *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books* and the annual *Select List of Unlocated Research Books*, begun in 1936 and 1937, respectively, have continued to be published since the war. Cooperating libraries send in titles of unlocated research books and those for which locations are not found in the National Union Catalog are listed in the weekly list. This is circulated to 64 of the larger North American research libraries, which check it against their holdings and report to the Library. Selections from the titles that remain unlocated at the end of the year are listed in the annual publication, which constitutes an important desiderata list for libraries and book dealers.

Bibliographies

Handbook of Latin American Studies.—In June 1945, the Library of Congress accepted the invitation of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council to prepare the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

This annual, selective, and critical bibliography had its origin 10 years earlier in a conference of persons interested in Latin American studies held at the instance of a group of scholars and of the Advisory Committee on Latin American Studies of the ACLS. The first eight volumes were issued with private sponsorship and financial support. Beginning with volume 9, the Library of Congress assumed responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the editorial office as an integral part of the Hispanic Foundation. The Joint Committee on Latin American Studies continued to be responsible for publication and distribution through the Harvard University Press. This arrangement continues for No. 10. With No. 11, sponsorship by the Joint Committee ended and an Advisory Board was set up. Since then the Library of Congress has been responsible for the preparation and a commercial press (first that of Harvard University and then, beginning with No. 14, that of the University of Florida) has been responsible for publication and distribution.

The purpose of the *Handbook* is to record, with critical and informative notes, the year's important publications in the fields of humanistic and social science studies. The publication is selective and designed to be a permanent work of reference. The *Handbook* has always been fortunate in obtaining the collaboration of specialists representing most of the important centers of Latin American studies in this country and several in Latin America who serve as contributing editors. In this respect, as in others, it is a cooperative enterprise.

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East.—A cooperative project undertaken jointly by the Middle East Institute and the Library of Congress in 1946 has resulted in a bibliography of periodical literature on the Near and Middle East. It is published quarterly as a section in the *Middle East Journal* and the Library obtains reprints. It is prepared in cooperation with a number of private scholars with the aim of presenting a

selective and annotated listing of periodical material dealing with the Middle East since the rise of Islam as a contribution to studies of that area made in the United States.

Catalogue of Sources of Legal Information.—This is a project undertaken by Unesco to satisfy the most pressing needs of jurists throughout the world. The catalog will cover, country by country, the principal sources of documentation relative to codes, legislative and administrative regulations, and judicial decisions, and also legal periodicals and bibliographies.

The Library is participating in this project by contributing reports for the Eastern European countries. These surveys are being prepared by the Mid-European Law Project, a joint enterprise of the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., and the Law Library. The staff of the project, composed of lawyers from the countries of Eastern Europe who are now in the United States, is a part of the Foreign Law Section. Reports have been submitted covering Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. The reports on Latvia, Lithuania, and Yugoslavia are in preparation.

Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale.—Since 1950 the Map Division has been contributing to the *Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale* an annual list of all maps known to be published by either commercial or official agencies in the United States and not classified for reasons of national security. Similar reports are prepared in most other countries in the world. These reports are coordinated by Mlle. Myriem Foncin, Curator of Maps in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and are published under the auspices of the Comité National Français de Géographie and the Union Géographique Internationale with the cooperation of Unesco.

Census Library Project.—Since the war, six major bibliographies have been published as a result of the cooperation between the Bureau of the Census and the Library of Congress. In 1940 these two

agencies established the Census Library Project in the Library in accordance with a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress that aimed at completing collections of international census and vital-statistics publications for research and reference uses. Upon recommendation of an Advisory Committee consisting of persons representing the two sponsoring agencies and other interested organizations, the scope of the Project was expanded to include the following: cooperation in the completion of the collections of the Library of Congress in the fields of census and vital statistics for all countries; the compilation of analytical bibliographies to facilitate the use of the collections; the provision of reference and consultant services in the population field; and the execution of such special studies as should be deemed advisable by the sponsoring agencies.

These activities have resulted in the following bibliographies prepared in the Project and printed at the Government Printing Office during the period under discussion: *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1918-1939: An Annotated Bibliography* (1948); *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1940-1948 Supplement* (1948); *State Censuses: An Annotated Bibliography of Censuses of Population Taken After the Year 1790 by States and Territories of the United States* (1948); *Population Censuses and Other Official Demographic Statistics of British Africa: An Annotated Bibliography* (1950); *Catalog of United States Census Publications, 1790-1945* (1950); and *Population Censuses and Other Official Demographic Statistics of Africa (not including British Africa): An Annotated Bibliography* (1950).

Recent Bibliographies Prepared in Washington.—Another project that has been carried on for approximately 15 years should be mentioned for its continuing contribution in the recent past. This is the list of recent bibliographies prepared in Washington that is compiled for the

publication of the District of Columbia Library Association entitled *D. C. Libraries*. This bibliography consists of a classified list of printed and processed bibliographies prepared by Government and non-Government offices. Libraries in the District send to the Library of Congress descriptions or copies of bibliographies prepared in their offices. These are incorporated by the General Reference and Bibliography Division with the compilations of the Library of Congress and with any additional lists noted in the standard indexes.

The list helps to serve two of the purposes set forth by *D. C. Libraries* in its first number, of October 1929: namely, "To supply the need of a regular channel of communication between the libraries of the District, in order that the members may know more of each other's work (and by such knowledge strengthen our own) to their mutual advantage. . . . To aid in making more fully effective the rich resources of D. C. libraries and the service of these libraries."

International Economic and Social Development.—The Library cooperated with the American Book Publishers Council in preparing a selective background reading list for the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, held in Washington, April 7–9, 1952. The area specialists in the Reference Department submitted lists of titles for inclusion, Mr. Robert Frase of the Council made the final selection, and the General Reference and Bibliography Division organized, edited, and typed the 300-entry list, which was multilithed for distribution at the Conference.

Surveys of Library Resources

American Library Resources.—A comprehensive guide to the handbooks, checklists, bibliographies, calendars, union lists, union catalogs, and the like that reveal the research facilities of American libraries was published in 1951 under the sponsorship of the American Library Association's

Board on Resources of American Libraries. This publication, *American Library Resources, A Bibliographical Guide*, by Dr. Robert B. Downs, Director of the University of Illinois Library and Library School (Chicago, 1951), brought to light valuable resources hidden in obscure institutions as well as important collections in libraries with national reputations by listing 5,578 such publications in broad subject groups and providing a detailed index to them. The Library of Congress cooperated in this gigantic undertaking, as did a number of other libraries, by checking, revising, and expanding lists of references. Because of the size and importance of its contribution, the Library of Congress is given special mention in the compiler's preface.

Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia.—Important as it is to know the resources of libraries throughout the country there are times when it is more important to know what is available in the home area. To meet this need a publication entitled *Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia* has been compiled through the cooperation of Washington librarians. The first edition (1943) was prepared by Mrs. Eilene Galloway of the Legislative Reference Service. Three later editions have been published as joint projects of the Loan Division and the District of Columbia Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. The fourth edition, published in 1952, lists 238 libraries in this area, both Federal and private, and like the earlier editions describes the collections of each. It also gives data concerning the regulations, the location, telephone number, and the name of the librarian or other responsible official.

Cataloging Rules

One of the first requirements for any cooperative bibliographic effort is agreement on the form that individual bibliographic entries are to follow, whether they are to be used in a library catalog or in a bibliography. Since 1901, when the Library of

Congress initiated its printed catalog card service to other libraries, the American Library Association and the Library have worked together in developing rules that would result in the standardization of library catalogs in order to further cooperative or centralized cataloging. In 1941 the preliminary second American edition of the *A. L. A. Catalog Rules* was published. It contained two parts: "Part I, Entry and Heading" and "Part II, Description of Book." The widespread discussion that was precipitated by this publication led to a number of cooperative projects in which the Library of Congress has played a major role.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging.—The first of these projects was the publication of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* (1949), which was adopted by the American Library Association to supersede Part II of the preliminary second edition of its *Rules*. This publication was the result of extensive discussion and correspondence with librarians throughout the country, advice received from a special committee of librarians appointed by the Librarian of Congress to represent many of the larger research libraries, and criticism given by a committee of the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification. For her work on these rules, which were said to "have made a significant contribution to the clarification, simplification, and improvement of practical cataloging techniques in all libraries," Miss Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library, was awarded the first Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification.

The foreword to this publication stated that rules were lacking and still to be developed for the cataloging of several types of materials: sound recordings, motion pictures, manuscripts, prints and photographs, and books for the blind. Since then, the development of cataloging rules for most of these types of materials has resulted in cooperative projects.

Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.—The Library's rules for cataloging motion pictures and filmstrips were published in a preliminary edition in January 1952. Dr. Seerley Reid, Chief of the Visual Education Service in the Office of Education, participated in the drafting of the rules and the advice of Dr. Dallas D. Irvine, Chief Archivist of the War Records Branch of the National Archives, and of many audiovisual specialists was useful in preparing them. The rules had the benefit of the scrutiny of the International Film Cataloging Conference, held at Rochester, New York, September 29-30, 1951, under the auspices of the Film Council of America. The Conference suggested some changes and voted to approve the rules. After study by its Committee on Descriptive Cataloging, the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association adopted the rules for the Association.

Phonorecords.—The development of rules for cataloging sound recordings of all kinds—phonograph records (including "talking books" for the blind), gramophone cylinders, wire and tape recordings, player-piano rolls, and the like—followed a similar procedure. The rules were drafted by Dr. J. M. Coopersmith in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, submitted to detailed criticism by the Library's Music Processing Committee, circulated to specialists in recorded materials, and finally adopted by the American Library Association. These rules will be published in 1953 in a preliminary edition.

Books for the Blind.—A Committee on Cataloging Books in Raised Characters has drafted rules for cataloging this type of material. The draft has been approved by the Library's Processing Committee and circulated, together with sample printed cards, to each of the 28 regional libraries for service to the blind and to the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification for their approval or suggestions for improvement.

Manuscripts.—Rules for the cataloging of all manuscript materials in the Library

of Congress are also in preparation. Advice has been sought from a number of experts on manuscript collections, including members of the Joint Committee on Historical Manuscripts of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History and a representative of the National Historical Publications Commission. The completion of these rules will make it possible for the Library to proceed with the development of another important cooperative bibliographic project: the National Register of Manuscript Collections.

For the past 5 years four major historical bodies have been considering the prospect of establishing a national register of historical manuscript collections. The Committee on Manuscripts of the American Historical Association in 1946 presented to the Association a proposal to "set up and maintain a National Union Catalog of Historical Manuscript Collections." The following year the chairman of the committee submitted a revised and amended proposal for the project. In July 1951 the Joint Committee on Historical Manuscripts of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History reported a proposal to establish a National Register of Historical Manuscript Collections. Later in the year the National Historical Publications Commission, in its report to the President on a "National Program for the Publication of the Papers of American Leaders," declared that a central body of information about widely scattered manuscript sources would be a boon to scholarship and expressed its willingness to cooperate in the establishment of a national register of such material. The Library of Congress has been represented on the Joint Committee and it has been in consultation with all these national organizations on this matter.

The Union Catalog Division is now making plans for the development and maintenance of a National Register of Manuscript Collections. Initially it will endeavor to cover all important collections

of historical manuscripts in public and private possession located in the United States and its outlying territories and, in addition, where data is available, it will endeavor to furnish information about collections in Canada and Mexico. Later it may prove practical to extend this range to include collections in other countries.

Further, the Register will include all collections of manuscripts of historical character, regardless of subject or field. Thus, the Register will deal not only with the American but also with the ancient, medieval, and modern fields and with diverse special subjects, such as Indians, music, law, languages, economics, political science, sociology, philosophy, the natural sciences, medicine, geology, mathematics, engineering, astronomy, and anthropology.

Rules for Author and Title Entries.—The discussion that followed the publication of the preliminary second American edition of the *A. L. A. Catalog Rules* in 1941, led to limiting its revision to the rules that had appeared in Part I, "Entry and Heading." This publication, entitled *A. L. A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*, second edition (Chicago, 1949), was edited by Miss Clara Beetle, who was granted 6 months' leave from her position in the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division for the purpose. It was evident to Miss Beetle and to her advisory committee that a thoroughgoing revision of the rules, which would undoubtedly require a number of years, was very much needed. The urgency, however, of publishing the second edition, which was much in demand because of the limited distribution of the preliminary edition in 1941, precluded such a revision at that time.

The sentiment grew that the rules of entry—and particularly those relating to the entries for societies, institutions, government bodies, and the like, as distinct from those for personal authors—were in need of revision. When, therefore, in May 1951 the Board on Cataloging Policy and Research of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification requested the Li-

brary to have Mr. Seymour Lubetzky, its Consultant on Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy, undertake a study and revaluation of the rules of entry, the Library promptly assigned him to this task, thus continuing its long tradition of cooperation in the development of cataloging rules.

Contractual Bibliographic Projects

The Library of Congress has also undertaken a great many bibliographic projects that are in a sense cooperative but are not comparable to those described above. They are the various long-term projects, or specific bibliographic assignments, that are

carried out for another Government agency, for the United Nations or Unesco, for one of the foundations or some other private body that has the money to support the project but not the professional skill and bibliographic resources it requires. Whenever possible the Library accepts invitations to be of service if such opportunities present themselves. The description of projects of this kind undertaken during the years since the war would require another chapter perhaps as long as this one. Those of major importance in which the Library was engaged during the fiscal year under review are described elsewhere in this report.

CHAPTER IV

External Relations

IN THE PAST 7 years the Library of Congress has found itself devoting an increasing share of its energies to the support of national and international bibliographic organizations and to participation in their activities. This results from the Library's recognition of the fact, plainly evident now for many years, that the solution of many of the problems that harass the major research libraries and the scholars of this country must be sought in cooperative planning, standardization, and exchange of the products of library work, not only within each country but with librarians and others engaged in gathering material and making it known and accessible in all countries.

The Library's interest in strengthening the library movement and encouraging national bibliographical enterprise in the countries of Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America is based on the premise, which I believe to be valid, that every such advance in these countries in the long run will aid research activities in the United States, including those of the Government. Thus, for example, in acquiring the publications needed to meet the informational demands of our Government, the Library of Congress would be greatly aided by the development of an adequate current national catalog of the publications issued in India. In organizing its own collections of Indian publications, the Library would benefit immensely by cataloging done by trained librarians in that country. It becomes, consequently, a matter of immediate concern that such cataloging developments be encouraged. Enlightened national policy requires the participation by the national library in the international library and documentation organizations that make achievements of such a nature

their goal, or that support the institutions and programs abroad intended realistically to provide the educational and the cataloging and bibliographic bases for such developments.

Obviously, the Library of Congress cannot conduct a Point 4 program for foreign libraries, nor does it propose to do so. It can, however, offer its counsel and encouragement and, in some instances, provide additional measures of assistance within the framework of its responsibilities and its budget.

If self-interest in the long view compels participation in agencies which foster library improvement in the underdeveloped countries, it is even more apparent that the research libraries of this country have much to learn from the institutions of other lands. No single library has achieved the state in which it cannot learn from fellow institutions; and the stimulus received from the exchange of ideas and experience made possible by the activities of professional associations, both national and international, has never failed to repay the Library for the time and energy it has devoted to participation in them.

Finally, as a major cultural agency of the Government, the Library of Congress is frequently called upon to assist in representing the United States in contacts with institutions and representatives of other countries by participating in meetings at home and abroad, assisting with exhibits, advising on publications that reflect our history and culture, and aiding the Department of State in the reception of scholars, dignitaries, and other leaders from foreign lands. It has been alert to accept the responsibilities which naturally fall to it in all these kinds of activities.

National Organizations

More than most national libraries, though it has no authority over them, the Library of Congress exerts an influence upon the economy not only of the research libraries but also of the public libraries of the country it serves. This results from decades of effort on the Library's part to make the products of its labor useful to other libraries. Thus, its cataloging rules, its classification system, its card distribution service, its interlibrary loan practices, its union catalog services, its bibliographical activities, and its publication program are guided in large measure by a sense of responsibility toward the country's entire network of privately and publicly supported libraries. It follows also from the fact that the resources and scope of the Library, the range of its activities and interests, make it a significant factor in most plans for national cooperative enterprise in library matters, as the preceding chapter illustrated. The Library's interest in all organizations and associations in the United States that seek to improve the techniques and services of librarianship and strengthen the role of libraries in our culture, therefore, has always been strong. Moreover, the administration of the Library of Congress has realized for many years that the cooperation of the major libraries of the country is essential for the successful fulfillment of many of its own responsibilities.

The lively interest of the Library of Congress staff in the activities of the American Library Association was exemplified again this year by the extent of its participation in both the midwinter and annual conferences of the Association and in ALA committees and programs. During the year one member of the staff, Miss Lucile M. Morsch, was elected to the office of second vice president of the ALA. Another, Mr. David J. Haykin, was elected president of the Division of Cataloging and Classification. Both assumed office in July 1952 and will serve until the next annual conference of the Association.

Various activities of staff members relative to the Association merit brief mention. The Chief Assistant Librarian, Mr. Verner W. Clapp and I attended the celebration in Philadelphia of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the ALA on October 4, 1951. The Library was host early in June 1952 to the Association's Joint Committee on the *Union List of Serials* for a fruitful discussion of our proposals regarding a union catalog of serials on punched cards. Miss Morsch chaired a committee of the Association of College and Reference Librarians which formulated a code for the handling of reference inquiries received by mail. The Library's International Library Relations Assistant, Miss Nelda Napier, gave clerical and informational assistance to the International Relations Board of the ALA. The cooperation of the Library with the ALA on cataloging problems is detailed in the chapter of this report devoted to cooperative bibliographical projects.

Relations with the District of Columbia Chapter of the Special Libraries Association continued to be close. Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, Director of the Library's Reference Department, served as president of the chapter this past year, and the Loan Division collaborated in the preparation of the fourth edition of *Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia*.

The development of special divisions at the Library to provide documentation and reference service for the Office of Naval Research and information and research services for the Department of the Air Force has strengthened the Library's interest in the activities and problems of both the Special Libraries Association and the American Documentation Institute, Inc. This past year I served again as president of the latter organization, Mr. Miles Conrad of the Technical Information Division served as secretary, and Mr. Verner W. Clapp served as chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation. On February 26-28, 1952, the ADI held business and program meetings in the Library.

For some years it has seemed to me unfortunate that a closer relationship has not developed between public and general research libraries on the one hand and the libraries that are devoted to the service of specialized groups on the other. Granting that each group has problems that do not confront the other, there remains a broad common ground where cooperative effort should serve the mutual interest. In the field of subject analysis of publications, for example, it seems likely that much could be done to develop subject heading practices which would make the subject cataloging performed by the Library of Congress more useful to the specialists than it now is, and vice versa. The Library's interest in the problem of bibliographical control over the unpublished reports of Government-sponsored research, a veritable flood of which has arisen from the intensive post-war program of research and development sponsored by the defense agencies, has given its staff a greater understanding of the trials of the specialized research groups than ever before. I am convinced that the ADI should be strengthened and encouraged as an organization that offers a suitable meeting ground for librarians and documentalists to exchange ideas and experiences.

The library association whose activities bear the closest relation to the interests of the Library of Congress is, naturally, the Association of Research Libraries. During the past 2 years the Committee on National Needs of that Association has held 4 meetings to discuss the inadequacies of the collections and services of American research libraries in the light of present and anticipated demands and to develop plans to remedy those deficiencies.

The members of this group—Dr. Donald C. Coney (chairman), Mr. David H. Clift, Dr. Charles W. David, Mr. Herman H. Henkle, Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, Dr. Robert Miller, Dr. Benjamin Powell, Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Mr. Dan Lacy, Dr. Frederick H. Wagman (secretary), and I—have considered a variety of problems. Among

them were means of improving acquisitions from the tension areas of the world, stimulating in general the production of current national catalogs or bibliographies in Asia and the Middle East, improving the representation of current foreign newspapers in American research library collections, developing in particular current accessions lists for publications from Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, listing sources for research in Africa, improving guides to area studies, cataloging arrears of publications from the tension areas of the world, developing special area union catalogs, standardizing subject headings, developing a union list of current scientific serials, investigating the possibility of Federal subsidy to research libraries, acquiring rare Chinese and Malayan publications by cooperative microfilm projects, and surveying present holdings of and services on the publications of Asia and the Middle East. A number of worthwhile studies and lists have been produced and various other projects that are likely to prove fruitful have been stimulated.

Perhaps more significant than any single accomplishment of this committee is the very fact of its existence. Its establishment and the continued interest in it on the part of the ARL membership reflects a realization that the research libraries have a solemn responsibility to determine what informational needs may prove critical for our national welfare, or even safety, to define their responsibility for meeting those needs, and to take the necessary cooperative measures as soon as possible.

Relations with the Council of National Library Associations have been close this past year. Messrs. Verner W. Clapp and Edward N. Waters attended its annual spring meeting on May 10, 1952, to present reports of committees over which they preside and to discuss with the Council the organization of a systematic and intensive project for the filming of unique or rare materials. The CNLA agreed that it was the suitable agency to sponsor a joint committee that would survey the possibilities

of such a microfilm program and to initiate action.

At the request of the Association of College and Reference Libraries a Joint Committee on the Safeguarding of Library Materials was established by the Council of National Library Associations late in 1951 and it met at the Library of Congress on December 17, 1951, and January 11, 1952, under the chairmanship of Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, to discuss its program and objectives. In addition to the ACRL, the following organizations are represented on this committee: the Association of Research Libraries, the Association of State Libraries, the Council of National Library Associations, the Special Libraries Association, the Social Science Research Council, the Society of American Archivists, the National Research Council, the Music Library Association, the ALA Division of Public Libraries, and the National Science Foundation.

During the past year Mr. Clapp served as chairman of the Committee on Standards in Library Work and Documentation (Z39) of the American Standards Association. This committee considered and prepared comments on proposals of the Committee on Documentation (TC46) of the International Standards Organization regarding international standards for layout of periodicals and transliteration of Cyrillic characters. It appointed a subcommittee on documentary reproduction to consider various other questions referred to it by ISO and instructed its chairman to inquire into the possibility of issuing its own papers together with those received from ISO/TC46 as a means of publicizing the problems of and progress on standardization in library work and documentation.

As a measure of cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies, the Library was host to 2 conferences called by that organization. Both were of great interest to the Library and several members of the staff participated in them. The first, held on December 13-14, 1951, dealt with the subject, "Music in Contemporary

American Civilization," and brought together a distinguished group of musicians, scholars, and administrators. The second, a program meeting of the Council's Committee on American Civilization, took place on April 25-26, 1952, to discuss the topic, "Changes in Systems of Belief in the United States since World War I."

The staff of the Music Division participated actively in the councils of various music organizations both national and international. In December 1951, Dr. Harold S. Spivacke, Chief of the Division, began a 2-year term as president of the Music Library Association. He serves also as archivist of the National Music Council.

International Organizations

The Library of Congress has cooperated wholeheartedly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since its establishment in 1946. Not only does the program of that organization for world-wide improvement in many fields of librarianship enlist the Library's willing support, but the broader cultural aims underlying almost all aspects of the Unesco program correspond to the most humane and enlightened ideals that have guided the policies of the Library of Congress for generations and have persuaded successive Congresses of the United States to support the Library's activities in the field of cultural interchange with other Nations. For these reasons it seemed to me an obligation, which I could not deny, personally to assume quite extensive responsibilities in regard to the development of Unesco policy and in the conduct of its affairs. Thus, when I was honored by appointment successively to the United States National Commission for Unesco, to U. S. delegations to five of the six General Conferences of Unesco, to a 3-year term on the Unesco Executive Board, and to the chairmanship of the National Commission, I accepted.

The demands of these offices were heavy during the past year. The first few days of

the fiscal year found me in attendance at the Sixth Session of the General Conference in Paris. At the end of October 1951 I attended a meeting of the Executive Board. On November 13, 1951, I participated in the nineteenth session of the executive committee of the National Commission. In early December I attended the South and Southeast Asia Regional Meeting of Unesco National Commissions held at Bangkok. At the tenth meeting of the United States National Commission for Unesco, held on January 26-27, 1952, in New York, I was elected chairman. The Third National Conference on Unesco followed, from January 27-31, at Hunter College. From March 13 to April 6, I again attended a meeting of the Executive Board in Paris.

As the year ended I was preparing to attend, as head of the United States delegation, an international conference at Geneva, Switzerland, where on September 6 a Universal Copyright Convention, sponsored by Unesco, was signed. The Register of Copyrights, Mr. Arthur Fisher, was also a delegate and played an important part in the conference.

Work on such a convention began half a decade ago and the Library has participated almost from the start. Preliminary meetings and discussions among copyright experts of various countries were held in Paris in 1947 and 1949. Governments were then requested to submit their views on a number of crucial points, and an important meeting was held in Washington in 1950, at which agreement was reached on certain basic principles. In June 1951, another meeting on copyright was held in Paris, which Mr. Abraham Kaminstein of the Copyright Office and I attended. The result of the 1951 meeting was a draft of a convention, which was circulated to all Governments.

This draft was carefully considered at meetings held in New York on August 15, 1951, and on January 21 and July 10, 1952, by the Copyright Panel of the United States National Commission for Unesco,

which represents the interests of authors, composers, motion-picture producers, and book, periodical, and music publishers as well as those of the legal profession. Mr. Fisher and I participated in all these discussions and helped to develop the position the United States should take at the Geneva conference. Mr. Fisher, as adviser, and I, as delegate, also attended a meeting of copyright experts representing 18 Governments in the Western Hemisphere, which was held January 14-17 at the Pan American Union in Washington and during which the draft Convention was also considered.

The Geneva conference (August 18-September 6, 1952) was attended by representatives of 50 Governments, and 36, including the United States, signed the Universal Copyright Convention. The governing principle of the Convention is the concept of "national treatment," which means that each contracting Government agrees to give nationals of other contracting Governments at least as effective copyright protection as it gives its own citizens and to accord such treatment also to all works first published in those contracting countries.

The Convention will not go into effect until 3 months after 12 countries, at least 4 of them not members of the Berne Union, have ratified. The United States, however, will not be in a position to ratify the treaty until it amends its domestic law to bring it into line with the treaty. Some of the required changes relate to our manufacturing requirements with respect to printed works, other than those of U. S. citizens, first published abroad in the English language; the requirements as to form and location of the copyright notice on foreign works, including the power to demand deposit of such foreign works for the Library of Congress; and the reciprocal provision as to protection of musical recordings.

It is hoped that the Universal Convention, which does not replace existing international copyright arrangements, including the Berne Convention, will be acceptable

not only to the United States but to most countries. The acceptance of the Universal Copyright Convention, by furnishing in the first place a wider and more secure basis for assuring the rights of authors, composers, publishers, motion-picture producers, and others in intellectual property and by simplifying the mechanism by which these rights may be established and enforced, will of itself promote intellectual production and will also contribute to the free flow of educational, scientific, and cultural information among the Nations of the world.

Understandably my close association with Unesco resulted in my being requested to address various organizations in Washington and elsewhere on the aims and programs of that organization, and I have done so on several occasions in various parts of the country. Various aspects of Unesco's bibliographical program engaged the energies of several of the Library's divisions from time to time during the year and certain members of the staff gave notable service to the work of Unesco. Dr. Harold S. Spivacke, for example, representing the National Music Council, continued to serve as a member of the U. S. National Commission for Unesco.

The Bibliographical Seminar, which I instituted to assist in fulfilling a contract between Unesco and the Library of Congress for the preparation of a survey of the status and problems of bibliography, continued its occasional meetings in my office since the publication of the report required by that contract, "Bibliographical Services, Their Present State and Possibilities of Improvement," a work begun by Mrs. Katharine O. Murra and completed by Mr. Verner W. Clapp. The staff members attending the seminar discussed ways and means of strengthening international organizations that deal with broad bibliographical problems and United States organizations in order to improve our national cataloging and bibliographical situation.

Mr. Clapp was in Paris on April 21-25, 1952, for a meeting of the Provisional International Committee on Bibliography and Documentation, which discussed the form of organization of a group to advise Unesco on bibliographical matters and the relation of such a group to other organizations in this field. Among other things it recommended several projects to be carried out with financial assistance from Unesco.

Mr. Clapp's services were also utilized by the United Nations in May 1952, during which he spent a week advising the UN on the budget for its library. The Law Library assisted the Library of the United Nations in determining the deficiencies of its legal collections by preparing helpful lists against which the United Nations holdings might be checked. It also carried out two bibliographical projects, through its Mid-European Law Project, for the United Nations Secretariat. The Census Library Project of the Library also undertook bibliographical projects under contract for both the United Nations and Unesco.

To turn to other international organizations, in January 1952 Mr. Richard S. Hill of the Music Division attended a meeting in Brussels of the Joint Committee of the International Association of Music Libraries and the International Musicological Society, which discussed the establishment of an international inventory of music sources before 1800. In May Mr. Hill attended further meetings of this Joint Committee, the Congress of the International Musicological Society, and the executive council of the International Association of Music Libraries, all held in Utrecht. Mr. Hill is president of the last-named association. During the year Dr. Spivacke and I represented the Music Library Association and the ALA, respectively, on the American Committee on Arrangements for the next International Library Conference in the United States.

Late in November 1951 Mr. Lawrence Keitt, the Law Librarian, and Mr. William Strauss of the Copyright Office participated in the seventh Conference of the

Inter-American Bar Association at Montevideo, Uruguay, and the Congress of Jurists in Lima, Peru, a meeting sponsored by the University of San Marcos in celebration of its four hundredth anniversary.

Dr. Lester K. Born, the Library's Coordinator of Microreproduction Projects, served during the past year as Secretary General of the International Council on Archives. Both Dr. Born and Dr. Solon J. Buck, Assistant Librarian, attended the meeting of the executive board of ICA, which was held in Washington, April 9-11, 1952. During the year Dr. Buck served as a member of the Committee on Bibliography of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, which has responsibility for supervising the preparation of the parent Committee's annual bibliography.

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping designated the Chief of the Library's Map Division, Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, to represent the Congress at the seventeenth International Geographic Congress, held in Washington in August 1952.

Mr. Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director of the Hispanic Foundation, attended the fifth International Conference on Ibero-American Literature at the end of August 1951 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the Second Annual Conference on the Caribbean held under the auspices of the School of Inter-American Studies of the University of Florida, December 6-8, 1951. Participants represented United States universities and Government agencies, inter-American organizations, and several foreign countries.

Cooperation with Other Government Agencies

The Library's routine services to the other agencies of the Government, which comprise a heavy part of its regular workload, are discussed elsewhere in this report. We are concerned here with the activities of the Library intended to aid other agencies in carrying out their programs

when those programs relate intimately to activities of the Library itself or can make advantageous use of the skills of its staff.

Examples of cooperation with other agencies of the Government in which the Library takes considerable pride are the Technical Information, Air Information, and Air Research Divisions, which provide bibliographical and documentation services for defense agencies and their contractors. These services are supported by transfers of funds to the Library. The Technical Information Division especially has stimulated the Library's interest in documentation techniques with which our staff would otherwise have had little experience and has broadened our understanding both of the problems involved in cataloging controls over special forms of documentary materials and of the needs of the scientific and technical specialist.

Under the State Department's Chinese Emergency Aid Program, authorized by Public Law 535, 81st Congress, the Library has provided employment for a number of Chinese nationals. At the close of fiscal year 1952, 25 "advanced, mature" Chinese scholars were pursuing projects here which are of much benefit to the Library. The purpose of the program is to provide useful employment for Chinese scholars and advanced students who are unable to return to their native land and are in need of assistance. Funds for their stipends are provided through the Chinese Assistance Section of the State Department. The beneficiaries of this program are expected to adjust to conditions in this country and to find other employment during the period of their grants.

The program of the State Department's Information Centers Service was assisted by the Exchange and Gift Division as in previous years. A transfer of funds amounting to \$25,044 enabled that Division to employ five persons who engaged in correspondence with various libraries and other cultural institutions abroad, chiefly in the countries of eastern Europe, in the interest of placing publications representative of

American culture and democracy where they might have a beneficial effect.

In addition, the Library cooperated with the Information Centers Service in the preparation of exhibits for display abroad and in the recruitment of several librarians for U. S. Information Centers. Arrangements were made in fiscal year 1951 whereby librarians sent abroad by this Service and cultural and public affairs officers about to leave for their foreign duty stations would spend a day at the Library as part of their training, and returning personnel in these categories would visit the Library to give its staff the benefit of their experience and information. During the year 90 employees of the State Department visited the Library under this orientation program.

A transfer of funds from the State Department also made possible the employment of two persons in the Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian. Their duties were primarily to receive foreign visitors and to plan itineraries in this country for those engaged in library activities who came to this country under the auspices of the United States Government or of their own Governments.

In the field of the exchange of persons, Dr. Frederick H. Wagman represented the Library at a meeting called by the International Information Administration of the State Department to consider the establishment of an information clearing house on the exchange of persons. Shortly thereafter, on April 11, 1952, I attended a follow-up meeting held under the auspices of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange to deal with the same subject. On April 30, 1952, several members of the Library staff and I met with representatives of the National Security Resources Board, the Information Centers Service of the State Department, and the Civil Service Commission to discuss mutual problems connected with the training of area specialists and the needs for area specialization in Government service.

On January 9, 1952, an interagency meeting, at which the Library, the Bureau

of the Census, and the State Department were represented, was held to discuss the coordination of information on statistical publications among various agencies of the Government. The group decided that a periodic union accession list of statistical publications received by the various libraries and statistical offices in Washington was desirable and appointed a subcommittee to study ways of establishing such a list.

Mr. Clapp served during the past year as a member of the Advisory Committee for screening applications for awards on library science under the Fulbright Act. Dr. Buck served on a special advisory committee to review applications for Fulbright scholarships in history for Denmark and the countries of Asia and the Pacific area. The Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia in the Orientalia Division, Mr. Cecil Hobbs, also served on a Fulbright review board for his geographic area.

It should be mentioned, finally, that a decision was reached last spring to include in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* occasional reports on the activities of other Government libraries in the Washington area. This information will be helpful not only to the staff of the Library of Congress but also to librarians elsewhere in the United States.

Participation in Conferences, Institutes, and Celebrations

The work of the Library impinges upon so many areas of intellectual endeavor that inevitably its experts are asked to report new developments in the Library to various professional groups and to participate in discussions of mutual problems. This kind of intellectual interchange has consistently proved fruitful for the Library. From time to time the Library is also called upon to participate, sometimes on behalf of the Government generally, in celebrations commemorating milestones in the development of librarianship or other aspects of our culture and civilization.

Mr. Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, represented

the Library at the International Film Cataloging Conference held under the auspices of the Film Council of America in Rochester, New York, September 29–30, 1951, where good progress was made toward standardization of cataloging rules for motion pictures and filmstrips and the establishment of union catalogs and film information centers. The Conference recommended to the Film Council's executive board adoption of the Library's cataloging rules and printed cards as standards in film cataloging.

On October 17, 1951, the Library was host to a conference on the rapid transmission of information, called at the suggestion of the Office of Naval Research and presided over by Dr. Dwight E. Gray of the Technical Information Division of the Library. This conference recommended establishment of a control experiment in the use of facsimiles in library communications, with the Library of Congress as the transmitter and one of its agency customers as the recipient.

Representing the United States Government at the request of both the Philippine Government and the State Department, I attended the Congress of Educators held at Manila from December 12 to 16, 1951; this celebration observed the fiftieth anniversary of the public-education system of the Philippines. Early in June I attended the annual conference of the Canadian Library Association and a meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Canada at Banff. On June 15, I attended the tenth anniversary celebration of the Biblioteca Benjamín Franklin in Mexico City. On June 28–29 Mr. Clapp and I participated in an Institute on Intellectual Freedom held under the auspices of the American Library Association at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

From June 24 to 28, 1952, several members of the staff attended the Institute on Subject Analysis of Library Materials held at Columbia University. Topics ranging from the historical background of classifica-

tion to the mechanization of subject analysis were considered.

There was the usual activity in the Hispanic field. Mr. Francisco Aguilera addressed the Festival of Catalan Poetry on October 5–9, 1951, in New York. I chaired the tricentennial celebration of the birth of Sor Juana Inès de la Cruz on November 12 in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. And both Mr. Aguilera and I are serving as members of the organizing committee for the celebration to be held in Washington, November 6–8, 1952, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Chilean scholar José Toribio Medina.

During the year Dr. Burton W. Adkinson represented the Library of Congress at the dedication (January 28, 1952) of the new National Library of Cuba. Mr. David J. Haykin served as consultant at a session (April 26, 1952) of the Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers, held at Muncie, Ind. And Dr. Solon J. Buck represented the Library at the Sesquicentennial of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point (May 20, 1952). Other staff members participated in conferences on such divergent problems as librarianship as a profession, use of United Nations documents, copyright, the status of photography, and the Library of Congress map collection and attended meetings of the National Education Association, American Historical Association, Society of American Archivists, and the American Political Science Association.

Visits and Visitors

In addition to a number of ceremonial visits paid the Library by foreign dignitaries, described elsewhere in this report, many professional librarians, scholars, and other intellectuals from abroad came to visit, work, and study. More than 150 foreign visitors were received by the International Library Relations Assistant alone during the fiscal year. This total represents only those visitors who

were directed to the Library's reception center by agencies of the Government, foreign embassies, and various international organizations. Of this group 49 were librarians from Argentina, Austria, Australia, Brazil (4), Burma, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Formosa, France, Germany (14), Great Britain (6), India (3), Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, and Venezuela.

For a number of these visitors the Library served as headquarters during their stay in the United States, which one of them characterized as "the land of libraries." Among them were such librarians as Messrs. Bellary Kesavan of India, Thein Swe of Burma, and José Ferrer of the Philippines. Four other visiting librarians, deserve special mention. They were Mr. F. G. B. Hutchings of the Central Library in Leeds, England; Mr. Matthew C. Pottinger of the Scottish Central Library in Dunfermline, Fife; Mr. Murari Lal Nagar of the Delhi University Library, India, Consultant to the Indic Section; and Dr. Joseph A. Dagher of the National Library in Beirut, Lebanon, Consultant in Arabic Literature and Bibliography.

During the year the Library was able to sponsor one foreign trainee, Miss Nora Fernández, honor graduate of the Cuban Library School in 1951. Miss Fernández' visit was aided by a grant from the State Department under the Exchange of Persons Program.

The value of these visits by foreign librarians is considerable, we believe, not only in encouraging good relations between the United States and cultural leaders of other lands but in practical terms of exchange of valuable information on bibliographical practices and experiences. The foreign consultants brought to the Library render a great service in the evaluation and organization of our special collections and in guiding our efforts to strengthen them, but in the long run the continuing benefits derived from personal acquaintance with forward-looking librarians in all parts of the world are even more valuable.

Indeed, the opportunities for visits to the United States provided by the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt Acts and by the programs of the foundations, coupled with the speed and ease of modern transoceanic travel, are helping us move toward "one library world." In this, visits to bibliographical centers abroad by American librarians are no less useful.

In going to the Philippines for the Congress of Educators, I traveled by the eastern route, leaving Washington on November 17 and arriving in Manila on December 7, 1951. I made stops at Karachi, New Delhi, Rangoon, and Bangkok. In these cities I visited leading bibliographical institutions, met or renewed friendships with library leaders, and discussed with them the possibilities of developing national catalogs and bibliographies in their countries, a step that would aid not only their own scholars and librarians but those of other lands.

Other Library officials made or renewed useful contacts abroad. At the close of the fiscal year 1951, the Chief of the Library's Near East Section, Dr. Robert F. Ogden, was completing a 6-month tour of the Middle East, where he reestablished relations with the Library's bookdealers, improved relations with the institutions with which arrangements are maintained for the exchange of publications, and collected books and other materials for the Library's collections. The Chief of the Hebraic Section, Dr. Lawrence Marwick, went on a similar trip (September 10 to November 30, 1951) in the interest of the Library's acquisitions program. His visit carried him to England, Turkey, and Israel. In Istanbul he participated in the twenty-second International Congress of Orientalists held in mid-September.

Foreign Consultant Program

In fiscal year 1950 a foreign consultant program was begun under the direction of the Library's European Affairs Division. In this program, made possible by a grant from the Oberlaender Trust, leaders in

various fields of scholarship in Germany were designated as consultants to the Library and were assisted by subventions in preparing summary reports on significant developments in their respective fields of specialization. Three consultants were appointed the first year and their reports proved so valuable that the Oberlaender Trust renewed its grant. This enabled the Library to expand the program in Germany and to extend it to Austria. During the fiscal year 1951 the following German foreign consultants were appointed: Dr.

Max Horkheimer of Frankfurt am Main, social studies; Dr. A. R. L. Gurland of Berlin, political science; and Dr. Hans Wenke of Tübingen, education. In 1952, Dr. Franz Heissenberger of Vienna was appointed Foreign Consultant in Economics and Dr. Ferdinand Westphalen, also of Vienna, Foreign Consultant in Social Sciences. Dr. Horkheimer's report was completed before the end of the year under review and Dr. Wenke's study and the reports of both the Austrian consultants were expected shortly thereafter.

Concerts, Exhibits, and Special Events

Concerts

DURING the year 39 concerts were presented in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation; in addition, one was given on behalf of the Nicholas Longworth Foundation, honoring the memory of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives. A complete list of the year's concerts is contained in section A of appendix III.

The most impressive of the Coolidge Foundation's presentations was the Founder's Day concert, held on Mrs. Coolidge's eighty-seventh birthday, October 30, 1951. For the first time in the 26 years of the Foundation's existence Mrs. Coolidge consented to having her own compositions presented, and the concert was wholly devoted to them. Her recently published Sonata for Oboe and Piano was played by her son, Albert Sprague Coolidge, oboe, and Gregory Tucker, piano. The Kroll Quartet performed her String Quartet in E Minor and (with Nell Tangeman, mezzo-soprano) her Cycle of Songs for Voice and String Quartet, based on Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese*. The New York Quartet and the University of Texas String Quartet also gave recitals under the Foundation's auspices.

The Coolidge Foundation sponsored 36 extension concerts (twice as many as in the previous year), bringing chamber music to audiences in educational institutions and community centers throughout the country. Of special interest were those held at the Berkshire Music Center, in Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts, on July 11, 18, and 25, 1951, featuring the New Music String

Quartet, the Berkshire Trio, and the Trio Moysé. While these concerts are largely subsidized by the Foundation, the need for their being put eventually on a self-supporting basis has been urged upon institutions sharing their benefits.

During the course of its concert program the Whittall Foundation presented all the chamber music of Johannes Brahms, departing somewhat from previous precedent by intermixing his works with other chamber music rather than giving them all together in a single cycle. Among the artists performing for the Foundation were the Budapest String Quartet, the Quartetto Italiano, the Loewenguth Quartet, the Albeneri Trio, and Zino Francescatti, violin, and Robert Casadesu, piano.

In connection with the opening of an exhibit of the Rachmaninoff Archives (to be described later) on April 3 and 4, 1952, the Whittall Foundation presented an interesting program in two concerts. Devoted to Rachmaninoff's chamber music, the program opened with two unfinished compositions played by the Budapest String Quartet, followed by a performance of his sonata for violoncello and piano by Mischa Schneider and Artur Balsam. The final work was the *Trio Elégiaque* for violin, violoncello, and piano, executed by Joseph Roisman, Mischa Schneider, and Artur Balsam. Another notable concert was an all-Schoenberg program, presented by the Pro Arte String Quartet of the University of Wisconsin on February 7, 1952. It featured the first public performance of a quartet written by the composer in 1897 but missing for many years and only recently added to the Schoenberg manuscripts in the Whittall Foundation Collection.

When Nicholas Longworth, who was an ardent chamber music enthusiast and skilled violinist, died in 1931 a group of his friends set out to establish a fund to enable the Library to give occasional concerts in his memory. Although the amount that had first been sought was never fully raised, the fund still benefits from occasional contributions toward continuing the series. This year's Longworth Foundation concert was presented on January 25, 1952, with Louis Kaufman and Erich Itor Kahn as performing artists. It was an unusual program in that it featured sonatas by composers of the Western Hemisphere—Charles Martin Loeffler, Camargo Guarnieri, Robert Russell Bennett, and Quincy Porter.

Twenty-six of the concerts given in the Coolidge Auditorium were broadcast over Station WGMS-FM in Washington and over stations of the Continental FM network. The audience for these presentations in the area of the District of Columbia has continued to grow. According to an advertisement published in April 1952 by WGMS, the Friday evening recitals ranked third in competition with all the other networks' local broadcasts, including those on AM.

A feature of the concert broadcasts were the intermission programs, which, during the year, were devoted to discussions of great books, great documents, and great ideas, and in which members of the Library staff joined with distinguished guest speakers. The topics ranged from the Talmud and the fables of Bidpai to Thoreau's *Walden* and Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class*. A list of the broadcasts, their subjects, and the speakers constitutes section B of appendix III.

Exhibits

Colorado Exhibit.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the entry of Colorado into the Union was honored in the fourteenth of the Library's series of large-scale exhibits marking important events in the history of

the States. The display was opened on November 14, 1951, in a ceremony presided over by Admiral John F. Shafroth, U. S. N. Retired, President of the Colorado State Society in Washington. The Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, delivered the opening address, "Colorado—The Growth of the Mountain State."

The historical material in the exhibit presented a varied survey of Colorado's earlier years, beginning with the time it was first traversed by Spaniards under Father Silvestre Vélez Escalante and Father Francisco Atanasio Dominguez in August 1776. Early life in the West was colorfully depicted with lithographs and engravings, illustrations in books for tourists, and contemporary photographs, while original letters, maps, and plats were used to document important events in the history of the State. From the National Archives were borrowed papers bearing on Zebulon Montgomery Pike's expedition of 1806–7, Stephen H. Long's of 1820, and John C. Frémont's of 1842; the first petition for organized American government in Colorado, presented to the United States Congress by Hiram J. Graham in 1859; a letter written by George M. Willing in the same year, pleading for recognition of Jefferson Territory (the first effort to organize an American government in the future State); and the engrossed "Constitution for 'The State of Colorado'," signed on March 14, 1876, and certified as accepted by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory on July 24.

Colorado as it appears today was portrayed with large photographs illustrating its industries, transportation, and agriculture, and its educational and recreational resources. Recent construction of dams, tunnels, and systems for producing power, and new developments in mining operations and processing of minerals were also depicted in photographs.

A catalog of the entire exhibit, with 33 reproductions of pieces that were on display, was published under the title *Colorado: The Diamond Jubilee of Statehood*.

Music Exhibits.—The Jascha Heifetz Collection and the Sergei Rachmaninoff Archives, recently given to the Library, provided the material for two large music exhibits. The first, on display from February 28 to March 16, 1952, offered a selection of original manuscripts of works commissioned by Mr. Heifetz, including violin concertos by William Walter and Louis Gruenberg, the autographs of two violin concertos by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Dinicu's *Hora Staccato*—Heifetz's traditional encore—in its original piano version, and Leopold Godowsky's *Alt Wien*; and letters written to Mr. Heifetz by such distinguished persons as George Bernard Shaw, Feodor Ivanovich Chaliapin, Nellie Melba, Nikolai Medtner, Henri Pierné, Mary Garden, and Nadia Boulanger.

The selection from the Rachmaninoff Archives, on exhibit from April 13 to June 30, 1952, gave the public an opportunity to see for the first time a remarkable group of manuscripts, letters, photographs, and other memorabilia of the late Russian composer. The photographs from which the selection was made for display cover almost the entire span of the artist's life from early boyhood until a few months before his death in 1943. Some of them document his friendship and association with the most prominent musicians of his time—Alexander Scriabin, Ernest Ansermet, Arturo Toscanini, Eugene Ormandy, and Vladimir Horowitz, among others. Manuscripts of most of the important works that Rachmaninoff wrote during his residence in the United States form part of the Archives; from these were displayed the *Paganini Rhapsody*, the *Symphonic Dances*, and an arrangement of his famous Prelude in C Sharp Minor in a version for two pianos. Among the memorabilia on view were a large scrapbook of obituaries, with a floral frontispiece designed and painted by Boris Chaliapin, and the gold medal of the Royal Philharmonic Society of London.

A new case for the Library's fine Stradivarius violins (which were presented by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall in 1935—

36) was installed in the Whittall Pavilion, assuring better atmospheric conditions for their preservation. In their new surroundings it is now possible for visitors to view them from all angles.

Political Campaign Banners, Buttons, and Badges.—The most popular exhibit of the year was one of American political campaign banners, buttons, and badges, which opened on June 18, 1952. Cartoons, broadsides, sheet music, songbooks, and other ephemera from most Presidential campaigns between 1824 and 1944 were chosen from the Library's collections to make up a display that had appeal both for its pictorial quality and its timely theme. Attention centered particularly on the cartoons of H. R. Robinson, dealing with the campaigns of 1836, 1840, and 1844; those of Clifford K. Berryman, satirizing more recent events; colorful Currier and Ives banners of the Republican and Democratic campaigns of 1876; and photographs of the nominating conventions of the two major parties in 1904. The public and the press found numerous points of comparison in the exhibit between past campaigns and events occurring during the spring and summer of 1952.

"Uncle Sam" and Symbols of the Nation.—Another exhibit that aroused considerable interest illustrated symbols by which America and the typical American has been depicted in drawings, paintings, cartoons, historical prints, sheet music, books, and posters. It traced the evolution of the name and portraiture of "Uncle Sam" from the Yankee figure "Brother Jonathan" of Revolutionary days through the transformations of Jackson's and Lincoln's times, and it showed how such other symbols as the eagle and the Liberty Bell became linked with America in popular characterization.

Tenth National Exhibition of Prints.—Held annually as a memorial to Joseph Pennell, the National Exhibition of Prints offers a carefully selected cross section of important graphic work produced during the year. The tenth in the series, which

opened on May 1, 1952, was slightly larger than the last. In it were 258 prints made during 1951 by as many artists, chosen from 1,245 that had been submitted by 549 printmakers in 38 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico. Every print medium was represented, including the various metal-plate intaglio processes, woodblock and linoleum, lithographs, serigraphs, and monotypes. The jury that selected them was composed of Mr. Fiske Boyd, painter, wood engraver, and etcher; Mr. Douglas Gorsline, etcher and illustrator; and Mr. John A. Noble, lithographer. A catalog of the exhibition was published, and a description of some of the prints that were purchased by the Library for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robbins Pennell Collection was printed in the November 1952 *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

News Photo Exhibit.—The annual exhibits of photographs taken by members of the White House News Photographers Association always draw many spectators. The ninth display in the series, formally opened by the Vice President of the United States on March 8, 1952, had more than 500 selections, strikingly mounted on illuminated display panels lent by the Eastman Kodak Company. Some of the year's best action pictures of news events in Washington and on the world scene were on view, together with selections showing dramatic moments of everyday human experience artistically caught by the camera lens.

Exhibits of the Month.—Small special exhibits celebrating timely historical and literary anniversaries have been presented over the last 8 years. Until August 1951 they featured a different subject each week, but they have since been scheduled on a month-to-month basis. This has reduced the amount of work involved in preparing them and afforded the means of letting more people see displays that have broad general interest. Among the events marked by such exhibits were the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Yale

College, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci.

Exhibits Outside the Library.—By lending material from the collections the Library continued to support important celebrations of historic events. The second draft of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was sent to the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania for display in October 1951; scientific papers of Benjamin Franklin were lent to the Biblioteca Benjamín Franklin in Mexico City; and nine significant documents on the evolution of human freedoms were borrowed by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., for the observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the Virginia Bill of Rights.

The print collections were drawn upon heavily for exhibits installed by other institutions and organizations. Among them were the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Chicago, Illinois; the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the Cleveland Museum of Art; the Art Association of Indianapolis; the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery and the Print Club of Rochester; and the Museu de Angola at Loanda, Angola. Eighteen fine prints also were provided for a cooperative exhibition sent to Germany with the assistance of the Oberlaender Trust and the American Federation of Arts, the response to which is indicated by this excerpt from a letter written by the Minister of Public Education in West Berlin:

You may be interested to hear that the exhibition has been a great success in Berlin, and that it is not only the West Berliners but also many visitors from the East Sector and the East Zone who make use of the possibility of getting acquainted with the works of art of American painters.

The Library's services were explained in exhibits at the American Booksellers' Association's convention in Washington during May 1952 and at meetings of various other national organizations. A display of Copyright Office publications was sent to the

Music Industry Trade Show at Chicago in July 1951 and the Special Libraries Association's meeting in May 1952, at which the Card Division's work was also illustrated. The Navy Research Section furnished display panels explaining its functions for the 1952 meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

For the Third National Conference of the U. S. National Commission for Unesco, held at Hunter College of the City of New York in January 1952, a group of panels was furnished dealing with the theme "The Library in a Free World." It illustrated the problems of breaking down barriers to free communication among the nations of the world and the part played by libraries both in improving international exchanges of information and in providing it impartially to the people they serve. A filmstrip on the United Nations was shown as part of the display.

Special Events

The Constitution Day ceremony heralding the sealing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States has already been described. Some other important events also deserve mention in this report.

Royal Visitors.—Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Library on November 2, 1951, accompanied by the British Ambassador and Lady Franks, the Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. Wrong, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Lester Pearson, and members of the royal household. Besides viewing some of the Library's permanent exhibits the visitors saw a special display arranged in their honor, which included a sketch of the Battle of Trafalgar, a note of condolence from Queen Victoria to Mrs. Lincoln on the death of President Lincoln (in which Princess Elizabeth showed especial interest), and a message in King George V's handwriting to President Wilson expressing

"deep satisfaction" that the two English-speaking nations were working together.

Visit of the Austrian Chancellor.—On May 14, 1952, His Excellency Dr. Leopold Figl, Chancellor of Austria, visited the Library, accompanied by the Ambassador of Austria, Dr. Max Loewenthal. The Chancellor presented two historic documents bearing on early diplomatic relations between their country and the United States: a letter sent by Benjamin Franklin on July 30, 1784, to the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, and an original of the first treaty between the two nations, signed at Washington on August 27, 1829. In his formal address Dr. Figl declared that the documents were being given to the Library and through it to the American people "as a token of our gratitude and as a symbolic memento of the great humanitarian values which bind our two countries together above the burning problems of the present time."

Presentation of The Giant Bible of Mainz.—On April 4, 1952, Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald formally presented to the nation a magnificent fifteenth-century manuscript Bible, written in Mainz, Germany, between April 4, 1452, and July 9, 1453, at the same time and in the same city that Johann Gutenberg and his associates were probably producing the Western World's first printed book. It was appropriately installed in a special case opposite the Library's copy of the Gutenberg Bible. The manuscript is described in a study by Miss Dorothy Miner, Curator of Manuscripts at the Walters Art Gallery, entitled *The Giant Bible of Mainz: 500th Anniversary, April Fourth, Fourteen Fifty-two, April Fourth, Nineteen Fifty-two*, which was published for the Library for the occasion, and a note on it by Mr. Frederick R. Goff is in the August 1952 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates Scrapbook.—The printer's copy of what has been called "the most decisive campaign document in American political history" was given to the Library during the year. It is the scrap-

book in which Abraham Lincoln had the newspaper clippings of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas mounted, and from which he had them printed during the early stages of the contest for the Presidency in 1860. The book became a best-seller, doing much both to bring Lincoln into national prominence and to embarrass Douglas politically by giving wide circulation to certain antislavery pronouncements he had made that displeased Southern voters. The scrapbook was retained by one of Lincoln's publishers, Oran Follett, from whose son it was acquired by Charles Frederick Gunther (1837-1920). The great Lincoln collector Oliver Rogers Barrett (1873-1950) obtained it from Mr. Gunther. At the sale of the late Mr. Barrett's collection on February 19, 1952, it was bought by Alfred Whital Stern.

Mr. Stern presented the scrapbook on April 28, 1952, in a ceremony attended by Representatives Fred E. Busbey and Edward H. Jenison and other distinguished guests. It has been placed in the permanent Lincoln exhibit, together with a letter bearing upon it written by Lincoln to Dr. Charles H. Ray on November 20, 1858, also given by Mr. Stern. An article on the scrapbook by Mr. David C. Mearns appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* for August 1952.

Burmese Musical Recordings.—On June 5 His Excellency Mr. James Barrington, Ambassador of the Union of Burma, formally presented to the Library a collection of recorded classical Burmese music on behalf of the Burma-America Institute of Rangoon. The gift was part of a friendly exchange by which the Institute received the Library's 21-album *Folk Music of the United States and Latin America*, to be placed eventually in the collections of the University of Rangoon. The Burmese recordings (described in detail in the November 1952 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*) represent the kind of music played and sung at the court of Mandalay during the time of the Burmese kings in the nineteenth cen-

tury and were made under the supervision of Daw Sao Mya Aye Kyi, outstanding authority on her country's classical music and dancing. In his presentation Mr. Barrington hailed the establishment of "an inter-cultural relationship between the Library of Congress and organizations in Burma, which in effect means an inter-cultural relationship between the peoples of Burma and the peoples of the United States."

Serge Koussevitzky Memorial.—On June 4, 1952, the first anniversary of the death of the late Serge Koussevitzky, a memorial ceremony was held in the Whittall Pavilion. Following a motion-picture film showing a rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky, a recording of a talk by Mme. Koussevitzky was heard, which was also presented on a memorial radio broadcast the same evening. A motion picture of the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood prepared under State Department auspices was also shown. A small but appreciative audience was on hand to pay tribute at this solemn and touching ceremony.

During the year the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc., issued an interesting publication called *Koussevitzky Music Foundations*, describing the activities of both foundations and listing all the works they commissioned during 1951.

Readings and Lectures.—Three readings of poetry were presented under the sponsorship of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry Fund. On November 28, 1951, Miss Margaret Webster, distinguished actress and stage director, read selections from Shakespeare's sonnets and plays to an appreciative audience, which filled the Coolidge Auditorium and the Whittall Pavilion. An unusual program was presented on January 7, when Mr. Burgess Meredith, stage and screen actor, read excerpts from Edgar Allan Poe's prose and verse writings, and Dr. Fredric Wertham, psychiatrist, supplied a "psychoanalytical interpretation" of Poe's life and work. Finally, on March 23, 1952, Mr. Basil

Rathbone offered a group of favorite selections from the Bible, Shakespeare, and nineteenth- and twentieth-century English and American poets.

On October 23 Prof. Jacques Barzun of Columbia University delivered the annual Louis C. Elson Fund Lecture before an audience which crowded the Whittall Pavilion. These lectures were provided for by a bequest in 1945 from Mrs. Bertha L. Elson given in memory of her husband (1848-1920), who was one of America's pioneers in the field of musical scholarship. Professor Barzun took "Music into Words" as the theme of his talk, exploring the rela-

tionship between the musical experience *per se* and literary terms which attempt to explain it. His illuminating discussion will be published during the next fiscal year.

Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director General of Unesco, gave a talk entitled "The Fifth Freedom—Freedom from Ignorance" on February 6, 1952, explaining how the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has been striving "to help men free themselves from ignorance; to help them make the best use of knowledge; and to help mankind achieve the intellectual and moral solidarity on which freedom must be based."

CHAPTER VI

The Acquisition of Materials

THE AIM of the Library's acquisitions program is to procure, on a world-wide scale, a comprehensive representation of current publications of potential usefulness for research and noncurrent publications contributing to a knowledge of those areas of the world that are now the subjects of intensive investigation. Even with such rigid limitations on the purchase of noncurrent materials, the program is losing ground because of the steady increase in the price of books and periodicals during the last several years. This fact, in conjunction with the need to extend and increase the Library's purchase arrangements in all parts of the world, will have serious effects on the collections if additional funds are not soon made available. Some advances, however, were possible.

Procurement of publications issued in the U. S. S. R. and its satellite countries (Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, and the German Democratic Republic) improved markedly over previous years. Current publications of some of these countries and of many others are now selected from bibliographies received by airmail, and the Library's selections are usually transmitted to bookdealers in the form of photographic reproductions of entries in the bibliographies. Supplementary sources in other countries are constantly used for acquiring publications issued in the satellite areas.

Visits to the Middle East by Dr. Robert F. Ogden, Chief of the Library's Near East Section, by Dr. Lawrence Marwick, Chief of the Hebraic Section, and, under State Department auspices, by Dr. Lawrence S. Thompson, Director of Libraries of the University of Kentucky, improved the Library's arrangements for obtaining current publications and resulted in the acquisition

of considerable quantities of noncurrent material. Dr. John K. Birge, who served as the Library's Consultant on Near East Studies and Turkish Literature until his death after the close of the fiscal year, provided valuable advice and assistance, and the American Universities in Cairo and Beirut and the Jewish National and University Library in Israel assisted the Library's acquisitions program in these areas.

Arrangements are in effect in all the countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia for purchasing current publications and additional sources will be developed during the coming year in India, Pakistan, and Southeast Asia. The use of commercial sources will be supplemented by the work of resident advisers, who will help in selecting materials and in arranging for regular shipments. The assignment by the Department of State of Publications Procurement Officers to South and Southeast Asia will also be of benefit.

Sources in Hong Kong have been highly productive for Chinese publications, and materials are also arriving from Formosa. Japanese publications are being received on a major scale, and at the close of the fiscal year Mrs. Evelyn B. McCune, the Library's Korean specialist, was en route to Korea to make arrangements for acquisitions in that country.

In considering measures that would insure adequate coverage by United States libraries of publications produced in the world's tension areas, the Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries concluded that one of the most useful steps that could be taken would be to stimulate the production of national bibliographies in countries where bibliographical listing is now very inadequate. The Library is exploring with the State

Department steps that might be taken to stimulate such bibliographical listing.

The Library's proposal to the Committee on National Needs at its October 1951 meeting that a survey of postwar foreign newspapers in North American research libraries be undertaken, as a first step in the development of an adequate acquisitions program in this field, was accepted. The Library, accordingly, is at work on *A Union List of Postwar Foreign Newspapers*, which is described in the chapter on cooperative bibliographical projects.

The Library continued to cooperate with the State Department in a special program for the exchange of publications with institutions in countries of particular interest to the United States. This was made possible by a transfer of funds from the United States International Information Administration. The 614 institutions in 90 foreign countries and their colonial possessions selected to receive material were chosen on the basis of their educational programs and with due regard to the availability of their collections for research and public use.

The aim of the program is to put information about the United States where the greatest number of individuals in each participating country can find it. An effort is made to provide materials presenting a cross section of American life, the history and government of the United States, its economy and culture, its progress in science and technology, and its relations with other countries. They consist of publications of the Library of Congress and other agencies of the Federal Government, material from the Library's collection of surplus duplicates, and current publications bought for the purpose. The program engenders good will and results in new exchange agreements that will provide the Library with a continuing flow of publications.

The Acquisitions Seminar, an informal group made up of a few of the chief officers of the Library, met on occasion with the Librarian to discuss statements of acquisitions policy that had been drafted for its consideration. The issues and policies in-

involved in the acquisition, for example, of statistical publications, United States newspapers, and translations were considered during the year.

Acquisitions Machinery

The Library of Congress now has arrangements in 120 foreign areas to buy current publications. A new plan was adopted in February 1952 by which dealers in 11 West European countries order books for the Library as soon as they are published and indicate their selections in a checked copy of the current national bibliography, which is sent by airmail to the Library for review. This has speeded up the procurement of publications and provided better coverage.

A major portion of what is acquired for the collections is received through exchange channels. Among the most important of them is the system of bilateral agreements between the United States and foreign nations for reciprocal exchange of official publications. During the year bilateral agreements were concluded by the Department of State between the United States on the one hand and Spain and Great Britain on the other. Late in the year the Library began a review of all agreements concluded before 1948 to determine their effectiveness and to bring the lists of publications exchanged up to date.

The Library also maintains informal exchange relationships with a great number of societies and institutions in foreign countries. During 1952 new agreements were established with 540 institutions in the Orient, 780 in the British Commonwealth of Nations, 185 in Europe (exclusive of Spain and Portugal), and 120 in Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. Under these agreements the Library offers its own publications, Government publications generally, and materials from its collection of surplus duplicates. In certain instances, particularly where purchasing arrangements are unsatisfactory, priced exchange agreements are made under which the Library buys American publications de-

sired by foreign institutions and exchanges them for foreign commercial and trade publications. For several years purchases for the purpose have totaled \$25,000 annually.

The Department of State was, as always, most helpful to the Library. Through its Publications Procurement Officers and other representatives abroad it assisted in the negotiation of agreements, stimulated direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and forwarded publications from areas where other means of procurement were virtually nonexistent.

The operation of the acquisitions machinery brought more than 3,882,000 pieces to the Library during fiscal 1952 as compared with 5,145,000 pieces in fiscal 1951. The larger figure for fiscal 1951 resulted from the fact that more than 2,274,000 unbound newspaper issues were sent to the Library chiefly by Federal agencies engaged in cleaning house; most of the issues so received are found to be already in the Library's collections and are disposed of. Section B of appendix VI gives detailed statistics on receipts by sources during fiscal year 1952.

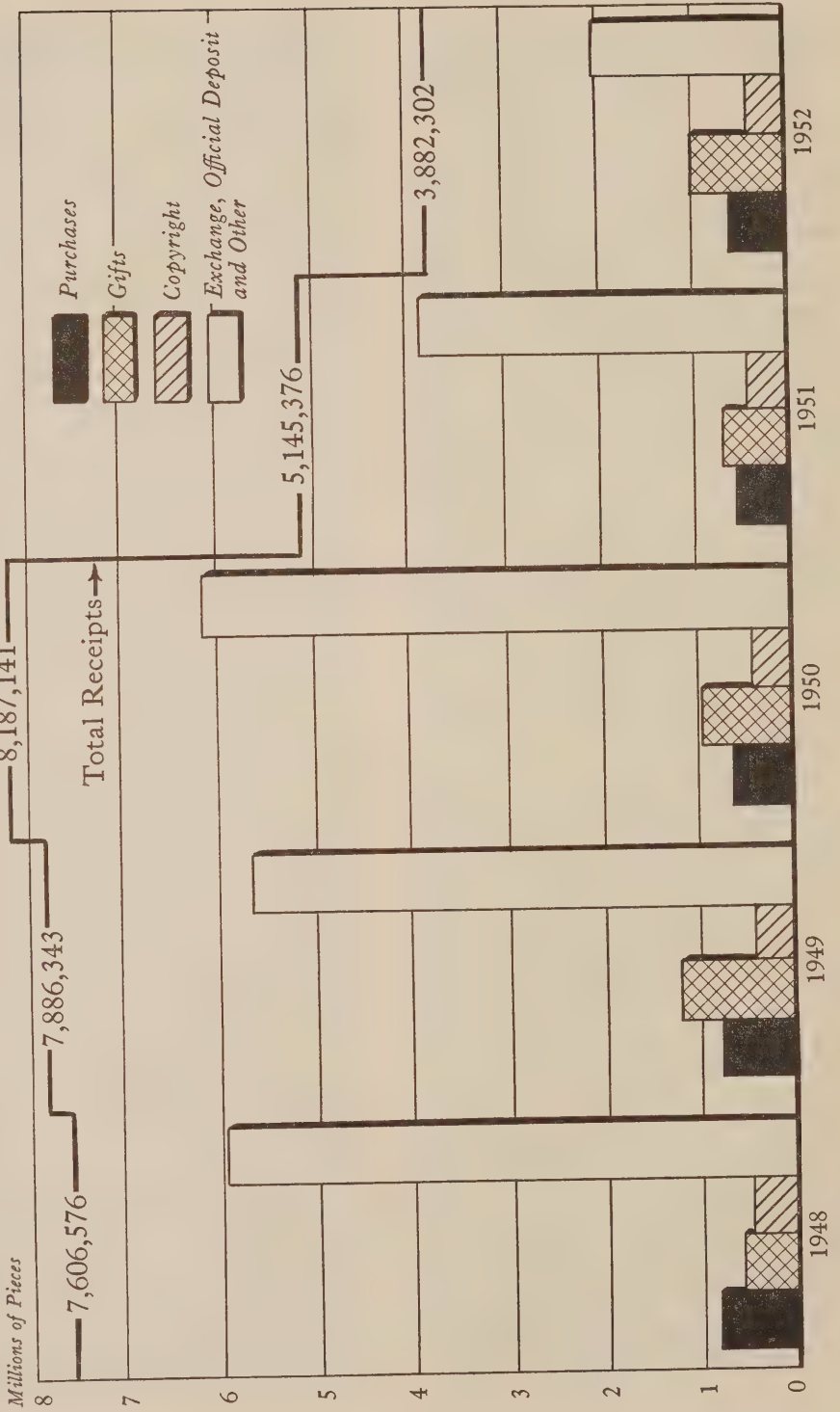
The chart on page 58 shows the total receipts of the Library by sources for fiscal 1948-52. During the first four of these years, unusually large amounts of material—mostly accumulations resulting from World War II, including masses of unbound newspapers and confiscated Nazi collections—were transferred to the Library. They have been listed in the statistical tables on receipts in the appendixes of the *Annual Report*, somewhat imprecisely, as "material not identified as to source." Actually, each year all but about 350,000 of these items (100,000 were purchases and 250,000 were gifts) were received as official deposits and exchanges. Accordingly, they have been so allocated in the chart, although they do not pass through the regular exchange and gift channels and hence are not covered by the statistics on materials received through those channels.

Purchases.—Nearly 372,000 pieces were obtained by purchase during the year as compared with 313,000 in fiscal 1951. The Order Division prepared 63,000 purchase requisitions, an increase of 57 percent over the previous high of 40,000 in 1951. This increase was effected chiefly by the adoption of photographic processes. The number of invoices cleared was 9,800 as compared with 7,800 invoices the previous year, and new time-saving procedures made it possible to achieve currency in accessioning material. A large backlog of unfiled correspondence also was virtually eliminated. The new system of accounting controls, which was instituted in 1951 to prevent loss of book funds through the lapse of appropriations, has proved most satisfactory.

Exchanges.—The exchange sections of the Exchange and Gift Division handled more than 2,150,000 pieces during the year, not including an estimated 800,000 newspaper issues and about 1,300,000 pieces determined to be surplus to the Library's needs. The chief sources were international exchange, transfers from other Government agencies, the Public Printer, and the Copyright Office; from the last mentioned some 360,000 pieces were received. The arrearage of materials awaiting handling was considerably reduced. Some 393,000 pieces were sent out on exchange, an increase of 85 percent over the previous year. In addition about 500,000 Government documents were transmitted to foreign depositories by the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution for the Library of Congress.

Another major reduction in arrearages was accomplished by eliminating an accumulation of copyright deposits that had been rejected for the Library's collections as long ago as 1919 and had remained in the Copyright Office. Lack of storage space demanded a final review and disposal. Under the direction of the Selection Officer, three members of the Reference Department staff examined large quantities of these materials during the

RECEIPTS OF MATERIAL, BY SOURCE, Fiscal Years 1948-1952



past year, adding some to the collections and designating the residue for exchange or discard.

My *Annual Report* for 1951 noted the establishment of policies and procedures that have made possible a more effective program for the exchange of the Library's rare surplus copies with other institutions and with bookdealers. During the past year comparable policies and procedures were worked out for the disposal of the Library's surplus materials in general.

Materials are determined to be surplus to the needs and uses of the Library after those items needed for its own collections or for its exchange program have been withdrawn and after those items desired by other Federal libraries in the District of Columbia have been transferred to them. The disposal of the remainder is carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the disposal of surplus Government property. Materials estimated to have commercial value are sold by competitive bid, or by negotiated sale if the value is less than \$500. Materials whose value does not justify this type of handling are disposed of by sale at fixed prices, are donated to educational institutions in this country, or are pulped if no other disposition is possible.

Members of Congress were notified early in May 1952 that the Library had a considerable quantity of surplus items on hand, and they were invited to have their representatives select what might be useful to institutions in their respective districts. The sole condition was that the cost of shipping should be borne by the recipient institution. During the first few weeks this program was in effect some 10,000 items were selected by more than 250 visitors, including several Senators and Representatives who came in person.

Surplus copies that have not been purchased after being offered for sale under competitive bids are sold to the public at fixed prices. Sales stands have been set up in the Library and items are sold at 10, 25, or 50 cents according to their nature. The receipts are deposited in the Treasury.

This program for the disposal of surplus materials benefits others as well as the Library and helps the Library to solve some of the problems of space, organization, and management that they have created.

Gifts.—More gifts—147,000—were presented to the Library in the year under review than in any other year in its history. This followed a trend of recent years; since fiscal 1946, the number of items presented has more than tripled. Manuscripts, some 692,000 of which were added to the collections in fiscal 1952, are not included in these counts, nor are such large groups of material as unbound newspapers received as gifts from publishers, which do not go through regular gift channels.

The year was a particularly notable one for the unusually large number of important gifts presented by generous and public-spirited individuals. Only a few of them can be mentioned here. Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald presented the Giant Bible of Mainz, a two-volume, fifteenth-century illuminated manuscript on vellum, and made other notable additions to the Rosenwald Collection. Mr. Imrie de Vegh added more than a score of volumes to his previous gifts of rare books. Mrs. Harrison S. Morris presented eleven volumes of *The Posthumous Works of Frederick II, King of Prussia*, all from the library of George Washington and bearing his autograph. Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt gave the Library an outstanding collection of original manuscripts, letters, and autographed first editions of Hans Christian Andersen, the most extensive collection of its kind outside of Denmark itself.

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall enriched the Poetry Room by the gift of the original manuscript draft of Christina Rossetti's *The Months: A Pageant*. Mr. Jascha Heifetz presented an important collection of autograph musical scores, letters, and early editions of musical compositions. Mr. Fritz Kreisler gave the Library his famous 1733 Guarnerius violin.

Mr. Alfred Whital Stern augmented his previous deposit of Lincoln materials by

adding a Lincoln letter and the printer's copy of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, prepared in scrapbook form by Lincoln himself, and many other important Lincolniana. Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz gave the Library a notable group of photographs and other pictorial materials relating to Abraham Lincoln.

Several outstanding gifts came from abroad. His Excellency Dr. Leopold Figl, Chancellor of Austria, presented a Benjamin Franklin letter, one of the earliest documents relating to diplomatic affairs between this country and Austria, as well as an original of the first treaty between the two countries, signed at Washington on August 27, 1829. The Mayor of Vienna, Franz Jonas, gave the Library two first editions by each of three of Vienna's greatest musicians, Ludwig van Beethoven, Joseph Haydn, and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The Burma-America Institute of Rangoon presented a unique collection of recorded classical Burmese music.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters deposited a valuable collection of more than 400 manuscripts, including unpublished manuscripts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; letters by John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Edgar Allan Poe, Jonathan Edwards, and Sam Houston; a manuscript by Voltaire; and autograph scores by César Franck, Franz Liszt, and Richard Wagner. Other important manuscript collections received as gifts were the personal papers of such literary men as Owen Wister and of such public figures as William Howard Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, Charles L. McNary, General H. H. Arnold, Harold L. Ickes, and Cordell Hull. And additions were made to the Naval Historical Foundation Collection, the Rachmaninoff Archives, and the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation Collection.

These gifts and many others that might have been mentioned here are described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, which supplements this report, in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, and in the Library's press releases.

The chart that follows shows the growth of the collections by type of material during the last 5 years. Statistics on additions to the collections in fiscal 1952 are contained in section A of appendix VI of this report.

The Microfilm Program

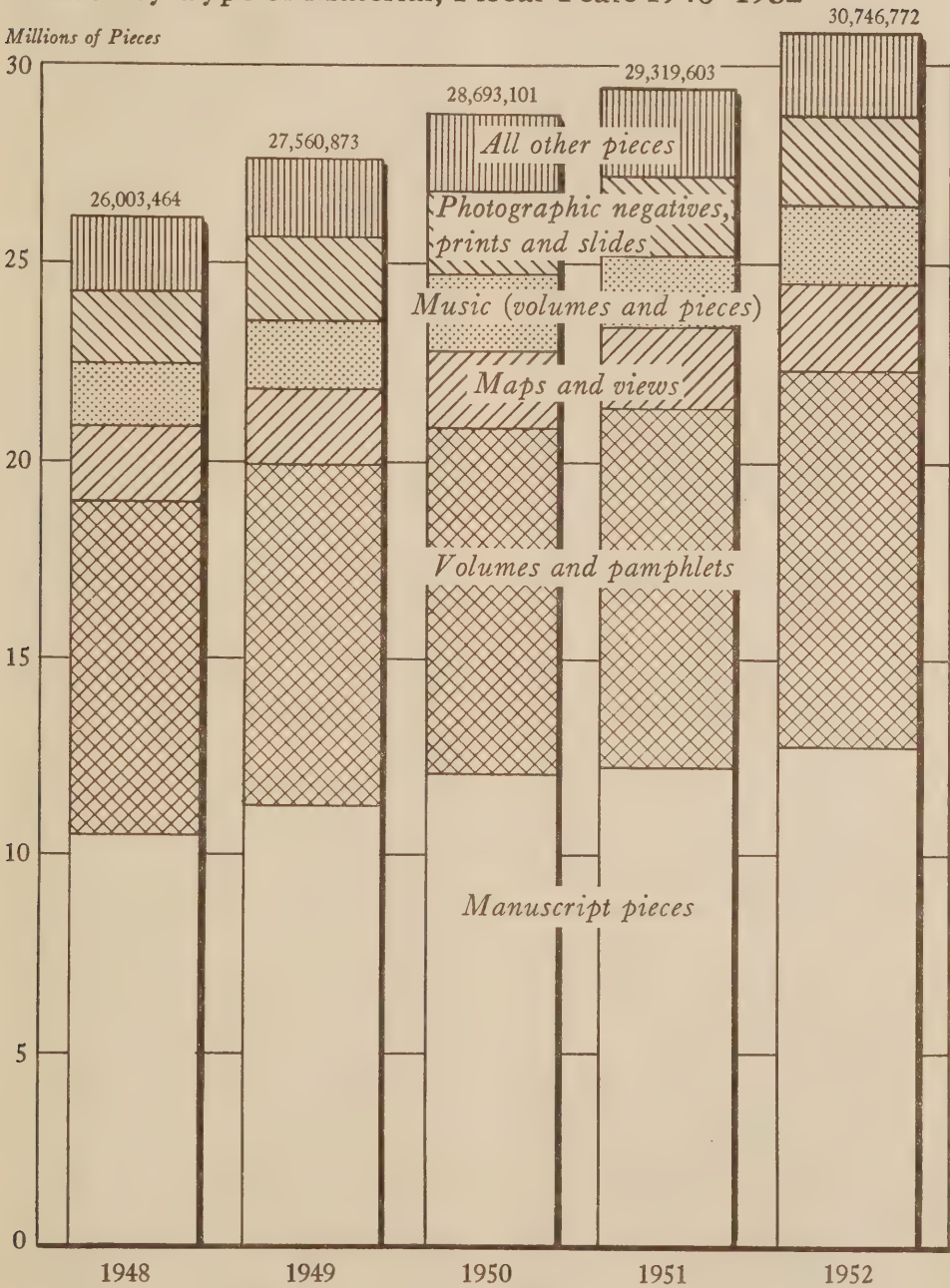
The Library continued its efforts to develop a cooperative plan for microfilming basic research materials. At a meeting of the Council of National Library Associations in May, the Library proposed that the Council appoint a committee to be broadly representative of learned societies and library groups and to be charged with the responsibility for developing an over-all national plan for acquiring on microfilm important foreign and domestic research materials. The Council accepted the Library's proposal and its offer to provide staff assistance and to cooperate in every phase of the committee's work.

A representative of the Library continued to serve on the Subcommittee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects of the American Library Association's Board on Resources of American Libraries, and the Library assisted in the gathering of detailed information concerning deteriorating files of American newspapers that should be preserved on microfilm. A member of the staff also served, as in previous years, on the Microcard Committee, which continued its valuable work of developing and extending the use of this form of microfacsimile. The Library also continued to cooperate in the project for the filming of files of Soviet newspapers available in this country.

An extended investigation was carried out during the year of the quantity of materials resulting from or closely associated with the 13 trials of war criminals at Nürnberg. The problems that would be involved in microfilming these materials and the probable costs were analyzed. A questionnaire is being prepared and will be sent to the 20 libraries that have partial sets

COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

Growth by Type of Material, Fiscal Years 1948-1952



of these documents inquiring as to their interest in a cooperative filming project.

In England, the Library continued its program of microfilming manuscript sources for the study of American history and it began negotiations with a Canadian institution that, it is hoped, will lead to a joint filming operation in England, with a resulting economy of operation and avoidance of unnecessary duplication. During 1952-53 the Library will have a consultant in Scotland in the person of Francis L. Berkeley of the University of Virginia, a Fulbright Fellow.

In Latin America, the cooperative agreements with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico City and the University of Chile for copying provincial archives and Chilean newspapers, respectively, were continued. And the filming of certain records in Paris of the Maximilian intervention in Mexico—a joint project with the Colegio de México was completed.

In Italy, Hilmar C. Krueger, Professor of History at the University of Cincinnati and a Fulbright Fellow, continued the microfilming project in the Archivio di Stato of Genoa that had been begun last year by Professor Robert L. Reynolds of the University of Wisconsin as part of the American Historical Association's Duplication of Historical Records Project. About half of the Genoese notarial cartularies of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have been copied for the Library's collections. The notarial entries cover almost every aspect of medieval communal life and should be of interest to economic and legal historians as well as to philologists.

In the Orient, the Library took steps to acquire microfilm copies of Chinese serials and gazetteers in Japan, and it will investigate the interest of other American libraries in participating in this program. The Library representative who was dispatched to Korea late in the year was charged, among other assignments, with reporting upon collections in that country that might

be microfilmed. Plans were developed for filming important manuscripts in Burmese libraries and a camera was sent to Rangoon for the initial operations. And an order was placed with the University of Malaya for film copies of Government-issued serial publications that are needed to complete the Library's sets.

The Coordinator of Microreproduction Projects, Lester K. Born, completed his assignment in Europe, described in last year's *Annual Report*, and returned to this country in October. During the last months of his stay abroad he gathered detailed information about collections in the libraries and archives of Paris, completed the filming in the Archives Nationales of a major group of unpublished inventories, and carried out a number of special assignments for the Library and other American institutions. At the request of the Austrian State Archives, Dr. Born visited Vienna in September to survey the archival establishments of that city.

A descriptive list of unpublished catalogs of European manuscript collections, prepared by Dr. Born as an outgrowth of his work in Europe, was in press at the close of the fiscal year. Copies will be forwarded at an early date to all members of the Association of Research Libraries in order that they may indicate their interest in the filming of these catalogs. The list reports on the collections of approximately 100 institutions in 8 countries.

Checklists of manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai, and in the libraries of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates in Jerusalem that were microfilmed for the Library of Congress were all virtually ready for publication by the end of the fiscal year, as detailed in the chapter on cooperative bibliographic projects. Work also progressed on the catalog of records filmed for the Library in the archives of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Inquiries were begun into the nature, quantity, and state of certain papers in the Philippines that were said to be in a poor state of preservation, and late in the year

the Library lent a microfilm camera and a quantity of film to the Philippine Government for use in copying those in grave danger of deterioration. Edgar B. Wickberg of the University of California, who will be in the Philippines on a Fulbright Fellowship during the academic year 1952-53, has agreed to call attention to significant materials that might be filmed for the Library's collections.

Publications Relating to Acquisitions.—The most venerable of the Library's publications describing acquisitions is the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, which was first issued in 1910. It records the State documents and the publications of associations of State officials and regional organizations that are currently being received by the Library of Congress. During the year 9,468 titles were listed, a 16 percent increase over the previous year. A backlog of 8,000 items that awaited handling at the beginning of the year was reduced to 300 items.

The Library has for some time been studying a number of suggestions for the improvement of the *Monthly Checklist* made, among others, by Jerome K. Wilcox, Librarian of the College of the City of New York. Several changes have been adopted and others, including the preparation of a subject index to each issue, are under consideration:

A program to make the acquisition of State publications, and consequently the coverage of the *Monthly Checklist*, more comprehensive is being planned. The co-operation of the Council of State Governments, the National Association of State Libraries, State library associations, and other interested groups will be sought in attempts to obtain legislation in each State that would provide for the deposit in appropriate libraries in the State and in the Library of Congress of copies of the publications of each State. The feasibility of providing interested States with offprints of their sections of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is also being studied. This might make it possible for some

States to eliminate the expense of preparing such a list for their own use and would make a needed list available in States that heretofore have been unable to afford one. Much duplication of effort could be eliminated if the national list achieved a really nationwide coverage.

The ever-growing volume and the importance of serial publications, as well as the fact that the centralized control of such publications is at last being realized, led the Library to begin publication, in January 1951, of a monthly list entitled *Serial Titles Newly Received*. The arrangement of the list is alphabetical and, beginning with volume 2, the American Library Association rules of entry are used.

The Library's three accessions lists relating to special areas, all of which are, in various ways, cooperative ventures, are discussed in the chapter on such bibliographical projects. Two appeared for the first time during the year under review. They are the *East European Accessions List*, which is patterned after the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, and which was first issued in the fall of 1951, and *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, A Quarterly Accessions List*, first published in January 1952 to meet the pressing need for information about this area. The first two issues of the *East European Accessions List* were bimonthly and covered the Library's receipts from September through December. Beginning with volume I, number 3, January 1952, the publication was changed to a monthly and it will continue on that basis.

Early in 1951 the Library set up a Special Committee on Eastern European Publications to make recommendations for improving and expanding the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*. After several months of study the Committee presented a number of recommendations, which it became possible to put into effect in the early part of 1952. Beginning with the March 1952 issue, the *Monthly List* was expanded to include translations of the entries and a subject index to the contents

of periodicals. An author and subject index to the first three volumes of the *Monthly List* was compiled and at the end of the fiscal year was being prepared for printing. A similar index to volume 4 was in preparation.

The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, already mentioned, is the Library's principal vehicle for reporting outstanding accessions. Its articles, prepared with scholarly accuracy but intended for the general reader, dealt during the past year with the Stern Collection of Lincolniana, the Hersholt Collection of Anderseniana, the Book of Kells, records of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the photographs of Erwin Evans Smith, and a journal of James Kent describing the Federal City in 1793 and the relation of that journal to the first edition of Tobias Lear's *Observations on the River Potomack* (New York, 1793). Two supplements to a series of articles listing current national bibliographies and the regular annual reports on acquisitions made by the custodial divisions were also published.

In February 1952 responsibility for editing the *Journal* was transferred from the Processing Department to the Information and Publications Office. That office is also responsible for the *Annual Report*, to which the *Journal* is a supplement.

Cooperative Activities

A separate chapter of this report is devoted to cooperative projects that since World War II have been contributing to the bibliographical apparatus of the country. Such aspects of the work of projects considered below are discussed in that chapter.

Documents Expediting Project.—The effectiveness of this cooperative project (for which the Library furnishes the headquarters space) in procuring and distributing processed and field publications of the Federal Government is attested by the fact that 17 additional libraries subscribed to its services during the year, bringing the total served to 75.

In October 1951 the preliminary edition of a *Classified Checklist of United States Government Processed Publications* was distributed to member libraries with order forms on which they were asked to indicate which of the more than 1,200 items listed they wished to receive regularly. Whenever possible issuing agencies are persuaded to send these publications, but the Project itself sent out more than 145,000 pieces during the year, a 20 percent increase over the previous year. A supplement to the preliminary edition of the *Checklist* was issued in May 1952 and plans are under way for a new and much-enlarged list. Thus the first step was taken toward the establishment of a depository system for the processed and field publications of the Federal Government, a body of material both important and bulky.

Three numbers of the Project's *Bulletin* were issued, recording publications distributed, noting new items of interest, and providing information on Government documents in general. Monthly publication of the *Bulletin* is under consideration.

Arrangements were made with the Photoduplication Service for the microfilming on a current basis of the *Daily Reports*, *Foreign Radio Broadcasts* published by the Central Intelligence Agency, thus reducing some 45,000 mimeographed pages per year to 9 reels of microfilm. Congressional committee prints issued in 1952 will also be reproduced on microfilm, thus making generally available much valuable information that hitherto has had very limited circulation.

United States Book Exchange.—The Library of Congress is one of the sponsors of the United States Book Exchange, Inc., which is housed in the Library's Main Building. USBE is nongovernmental, its affairs being conducted by a board of directors chosen from the representatives of 19 national sponsoring agencies that form the corporation. The chairman of the board for 1951–52 is Mr. Sidney B. Hill, Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer,

Chief of the Science Division of the Library of Congress, is secretary of the board and of the corporation. The permanent staff of 15 is headed by Miss Alice Dulany Ball as Executive Director and Mrs. Elaine Austin Bledsoe as Assistant Executive Director.

During the year the USBE took an important step towards its goal of becoming a completely self-supporting service agency by requiring the payment of service charges by foreign libraries as well as by those in this country. Hitherto the work for libraries abroad had been underwritten by a Rockefeller Foundation grant. The service to libraries in the United States has been paid for by the participating libraries themselves from the beginning of the project in 1949, with libraries in Canada being added to the paying group in 1950. Since many institutions abroad will not be immediately able to pay in American dollars for services rendered, the USBE is currently seeking financial aid, in the form of a large grant or smaller sums for special areas, to continue the service to these institutions.

Under the new plan the USBE continues its program of service as previously established. Member libraries send in their duplicates and receive a unit credit for each item acceptable for exchange. They are sent regular lists of periodicals and books available for exchange, on which they may indicate their needs; they may also submit special requests for periodicals. For each item ordered by and provided to a participating institution, the receiving library pays a handling fee, and such fees defray the expenses of the Exchange. The USBE also continues a gift program for impoverished or devastated libraries abroad. This work, as well as some of the service to foreign libraries, is paid for by contracts with the Department of State.

During fiscal 1952, the USBE provided libraries in the United States and Canada with 155,000 items on exchange. Foreign libraries received on exchange and as gifts a total of 195,000 items. At present the membership includes 309 institutions in the

United States and Canada and 322 libraries in other countries. An additional 200 nonmember foreign institutions received gift shipments.

The Library of Congress is, of course, one of the customers, as well as a sponsor, of the USBE. It also cooperates with the USBE in a system whereby Library of Congress cards are provided to accompany books ordered on exchange. This system is described in the chapter on the organization of the collections.

Russian Duplicates Distribution Project.—In April 1949 the Library of Congress began to segregate, arrange, and list its stock of Russian duplicates so as to make them available to other American libraries on an exchange basis. This project was made possible by a grant of \$7,000 from the American Council of Learned Societies, on the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council. The original grant was supplemented by an additional \$4,000, which was used chiefly for listing and distributing serial publications, including newspapers. It expired on September 30, 1951. During the past year the number of participating libraries, chosen with the advice of the Joint Committee, increased from 12 to 31.

The project has distributed more than 22,000 Russian publications—13,500 monographs and approximately 9,000 serial issues—to the 31 libraries. Approximately 12,000 cards listing publications available are still circulating among the participants and the material selected continues to be shipped. On hand and ready for circulation at the end of the fiscal year are cards for 1,000 monographs and 14,000 serial issues. Also on hand, awaiting listing, are an estimated 3,000 monographs, 25,000 serial issues, and 150,000 issues of newspapers. The Library of Congress will offer to a selected group of foreign libraries the duplicates that are not selected by American libraries.

The Farmington Plan.—The Library of Congress continued to participate in the

Farmington Plan, under which a group of American libraries cooperate in the acquisition of current foreign publications of research value. This Plan formerly did not cover countries where publication is primarily in non-Roman alphabets, nor did it include other than commercially published monographic publications of that large area of the world which it did cover. The Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries, however, has made recommendations for extending the Plan's pattern of cooperative acquisition and division of responsibility to additional geographic areas, alphabets, and to types of publications other than those of the book trade.

Acting on these recommendations the Farmington Plan Committee has extended the Plan to the publications of the Caribbean area. It also made plans for improving the receipt of commercially published monographs from Yugoslavia and inquired into the willingness of its membership to assume responsibility for all African publications.

Various participating libraries agreed to share responsibility for obtaining all trade publications from the countries of South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East. They will make independent arrangements with dealers in these countries but the Library of Congress will investigate the possibility of aiding in their acquisitions arrangements through its special facilities when commercial channels prove unsatisfactory.

A plan has been developed for utilizing the United States Book Exchange as an agent for acquiring the nontrade publications of various institutions and organizations in critical areas of the world. To carry out this plan will require financial assistance from an outside source, however, and the USBE is investigating possibilities.

Unesco Coupons.—Quite early the Li-

brary of Congress adopted the Unesco coupon scheme for the purchase of books from foreign countries. The purpose of the scheme is to overcome the barrier of currency exchange by enabling individuals and institutions in "soft-currency" nations to pay for books from this country and other "hard-currency" countries through the use of coupons purchased from Unesco in their own currencies. Unesco then reimburses the supplier of the books from its own "hard-currency" credits. The coupons may also be used to buy subscriptions to periodicals, microfilm, art reproductions, maps, music, phonograph records, and scientific equipment. American libraries, by using the coupons to purchase foreign publications, not only save the cost of a banker's draft but also make additional "hard currency" available to Unesco against which it can issue further coupons, which will enable foreign readers and institutions to obtain books and other products that they could not otherwise purchase.

The Library of Congress has cooperated whole-heartedly with the program. It began payment in this form during 1950 and at the present time booksellers in five countries are receiving Unesco coupons in payment for the Library's purchases. The amount disbursed since 1950 totals more than \$10,000. The Library also accepts Unesco coupons from foreign purchasers for its own publications.

Mr. Verner W. Clapp, the Chief Assistant Librarian, prepared for the U. S. National Commission for Unesco a brochure describing how libraries in this country may participate in the plan, and the Council of the American Library Association, on February 1, 1952, adopted a resolution, sponsored by the Library of Congress and the Association of Research Libraries, urging that American libraries making substantial foreign purchases use Unesco coupons.

The Organization of the Collections

One of the most important achievements of the year was the great progress made in the development of the Library's rules for cataloging, particularly in the development of rules for the cataloging of special materials—sound recordings, motion pictures and filmstrips, manuscripts, prints and photographs, and books for the blind. As these rules are completed, usually by special Library interdepartmental committees, with advice and assistance from outside as noted in the chapter on cooperative bibliographic projects, they are edited in the Descriptive Cataloging Division for publication after amendment and approval by the American Library Association.

In August 1951, for the first time, the Library began to print and distribute catalog cards for motion pictures and filmstrips, thus making a long stride towards the bibliographical control of this increasingly important type of material. The printed card is of the standard size and 100 percent rag stock. It contains the title of the motion picture, the name of the producer, the date of release, the running time, a notation on sound and color, credits, a summary of the contents, and other essential information. Copy, based on the approved preliminary edition of *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, which came off the press in January 1952, was supplied by the Visual Education Service of the Office of Education—the central film-cataloging agency of the Government—for more than 1,600 Government films during the year, and the Copyright Cataloging Division supplied copy for selected current copyrighted titles.

From February to April 1952, the Chiefs of the Descriptive Cataloging and Card Divisions took part in a series of regional

meetings designed to acquaint potential subscribers with the scope and objectives of the Library's card distribution program for film materials and to enlist the collaboration of producers in supplying cataloging data on a cooperative basis. The response was enthusiastic and producers in various parts of the United States and Canada have supplied data sheets or printer's copy for 1,800 titles.

As a result of these developments, 1,600 printed catalog cards are in stock and a list of available titles is in preparation. Information is on hand for an additional 3,400 titles. When they have been processed and other producers have joined the program, a fairly complete coverage of Government and private nontheatrical film production will be attained, certainly for those titles most frequently represented in libraries and audiovisual centers. Theatrical titles are represented in the program only by selected current copyrighted titles.

An analytical table comparing the Library's rules with those of the National Film Library in London has been prepared and sent to the British Film Institute with a request for comment. The specifications for descriptive cataloging in the two codes apparently differ but little.

In January 1952 the Library took a first step toward the creation of a national register of manuscript collections by appointing a Committee on Manuscripts Cataloging. The Committee prepared an outline of the rules and a first draft of the section on cataloging collections of manuscripts. They were discussed at a meeting in June 1952, which is described in the chapter on cooperative bibliographic projects. A revised draft prepared after this meeting was on the agenda of the Processing Committee at the end of the fiscal year.

Work on rules for cataloging other special materials is also outlined in the chapter on cooperative bibliographic projects, so that it will suffice to report here that the Music Processing Committee completed the drafting of rules for the cataloging of all types of recordings covered under the inclusive designation "phonorecords"; they were approved by the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association and went to the printer for publication in a preliminary edition. A Committee on Cataloging Books in Raised Characters, appointed in February 1952, completed a draft of rules, which was approved by the Processing Committee and referred to the Division of Cataloging and Classification by the end of the year. The Committee on Rules for Cataloging Prints and Photographs held its first meeting in April 1952 and had not produced a draft by June 30.

The Library prepared for early publication a supplement to its *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*, published in 1949, which contains additions and changes since that date. It also contains notices of modifications made by the Library that affect provisions or examples in the *A. L. A. Cataloging Rules*. A separate section includes the more important documents issued by the Library on cataloging policy and procedure. A Spanish translation of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*, made by Dr. Fermín Peraza y Sarausa, Director of the Municipal Library of Havana, Cuba, was edited and sent to the Government Printing Office. A translation of the *Rules* into Portuguese is being prepared by Mrs. Maria Luisa Monteiro of the Central Library in São Paulo, Brazil, and a French translation is also in preparation.

The Special Committee on the Library's General Catalogs which is charged with studying the pattern of organization of the Library's general catalogs and, if desirable, making recommendations for their reorganization, began in April 1952 a 3-month survey of the uses made of these catalogs by readers. Special call slips were devised for this purpose. The information gath-

ered will be recorded on punched cards and will be analyzed and tabulated in a number of different ways. The purpose of the study is to assess the advantages and disadvantages of dividing the catalogs by the imprint date of publications. It will also yield data on the uses of the catalogs by various categories of readers and on the relative frequency with which subject cards are consulted. It will further make possible an analysis of the use of the collections themselves by class, language, and other factors.

The Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the role of experimentation and research in the processing activities of the Library of Congress, recommended the establishment of a research unit in this field, and drew up a list of projects.

The Processing Committee held 38 meetings during the year and considered 22 questions and proposals. Among other matters, it discussed rules for the cataloging of motion pictures, phonorecords, books in raised characters, and other nonbook materials and considered the establishment of a new category of minimum cataloging, cooperative cataloging arrangements under the Farmington Plan, the advance establishment of subject headings, proposals for editing the Library's general catalogs, revision of the filing rules, and the reorganization of codes for descriptive cataloging. The results of its deliberations are reflected in the publication of rules and in developments reported in other portions of this chapter.

Mr. Seymour Lubetzky continued his intensive analysis of the rules for entry contained in the *A. L. A. Cataloging Rules*, giving special attention to those dealing with corporate entry. In July 1951, at the ALA annual conference, he presented to its Board on Cataloging Policy and Research a preliminary analysis of these rules. In February 1952, at the ALA midwinter meeting, he made a second report, discussing the development of the rules and their underlying principles. In June 1952 he submitted to the Board "A Preliminary Re-

port on A. L. A. Catalog Rules for Author and Title Entries." This report included an elaboration of the two earlier reports and also a proposed design for a code. Mr. Lubetzky's study is now being considered by the members and consultants of the Board as a basis for a revision of the rules. Copies have also been sent to a number of other specialists for their information and comment.

Cooperative Cataloging

Other American libraries continued during the year, as for many years past, to provide the Library of Congress with catalog card copy for adaptation and printing, thereby markedly increasing the number of titles for which printed cards are available. Printer's copy was received for some 16,000 titles, including books, microfilms, microprint, and motion pictures. In addition, about 1,800 cataloging data sheets were received from film-producing agencies, making a total of nearly 18,000 titles cooperatively cataloged, an increase of 63 percent over the previous year's figure. The New York Public Library, the Office of Education, and the libraries of the University of Illinois, Harvard University, the University of Michigan, the University of California, the University of Chicago, Yale University, and the University of Minnesota each supplied copy for more than 500 titles. The remaining titles were supplied by 86 libraries and 15 film-producing companies.

As a result of recommendations made in January 1952 by the Dissertation Publication Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is expanding its program and making certain changes. From the point of view of cooperative cataloging, the most important of these changes is that this firm has discontinued its practice of preparing catalog copy for each filmed dissertation. The committee and the Library of Congress have urged universities participating in the microfilming plan to supply the Library with catalog copy for printing in order that the cooperative pro-

gram for the cataloging of dissertations may be continued. Such cooperative cataloging arrangements are now in effect with 28 colleges and universities, from which card copy was received for 760 microfilmed American dissertations during the year.

In March 1952, representatives of the Processing and Reference Departments of the Library of Congress met with representatives of the Preparation Division of the New York Public Library to consider topics of mutual interest. Among those discussed was a proposal under which the New York Public Library would discontinue sending cooperative cataloging copy as such but instead would supply the Library of Congress with two copies of each New York Public Library card for possible use as printer's copy. An examination of several hundreds of these cards disclosed numerous variations in the detailed cataloging practices of the two institutions. The problem is now under study and it is hoped that a plan can be worked out whereby the Library of Congress and the libraries subscribing to its card service may continue to benefit from the cataloging done by the New York Public Library. The matter is one of considerable importance since for the past 3 years the New York Public Library has ranked first among cooperating libraries in the number of titles supplied.

Although the research libraries that maintain Oriental language collections have participated in the cooperative card printing program for books in Chinese and Japanese, there is very little agreement among them as regards the form of entry and the description and classification of these works. Thus, not all the printed cards produced from this undertaking are useful to all the participants, nor do the cards lend themselves to reproduction in book catalogs without considerable revision. At the suggestion of the Library, the Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries has recommended that the American Library Association refer the question of standardizing the cataloging of Chinese and Japanese

publications to its Division of Cataloging and Classification for investigation in consultation with specialists in this field.

Descriptive Cataloging

One of the major controls over the great mass of acquisitions in foreign languages has been the use of "Priority 4." This system permits materials to be recorded in preliminary fashion and to be diverted from the main stream of full processing. In the past year thousands of foreign items were placed in this category and its scope was enlarged to include all foreign imprints published before 1945, with the exception of important reference works. By this method at least a minimum record was made of these ever-increasing receipts.

Priority 4 is a legitimate control for the older foreign materials and for those for which little or no immediate demand is anticipated. Some other device, however, must be used for large quantities of current items in the English language. In order to hasten their processing, limited cataloging was instituted for certain types of items that do not warrant the research entailed in full cataloging. About 50 percent of the new publications selected for individual cataloging are now earmarked for limited cataloging treatment.

As a means of evaluating limited cataloging and to obtain statistics that would show what could be accomplished by this method, a test was made by assigning certain groups of catalogers to work exclusively on material selected for this type of treatment. Two teams of five catalogers each participated in the experiment. Books thus cataloged were in English, German, Spanish, Italian, and Scandinavian languages. The results showed an average of 20 entries per day for each cataloger.

It appears from this test that books designated for limited cataloging can be cataloged faster if they are assigned to a special group. The fact that only one type of material was handled over a period of time

and that these catalogers were not interrupted by other tasks, such as recataloging, editing of cooperative copy, investigation of queries from other libraries, or doing complicated full cataloging, were factors contributing to their speed. Nevertheless, the experiment was sufficiently successful to suggest that consideration be given to the creation of a limited cataloging unit as a part of the permanent organization of the Processing Department.

Another experiment conducted was one to determine to what extent it would be possible to do complete descriptive cataloging at the preliminary cataloging stage. From books assigned to limited cataloging, a selection was made of those presenting no cataloging complications and having an obvious choice of heading, an identified author, or authors not conflicting with already identified authors. It was discovered that more than 40 such books a day could be cataloged. There are, however, limitations that must not be overlooked. It is possible to handle in this manner only about 6 percent of the total number of books ready for preliminary cataloging. This means that although nearly 1,000 books were cataloged successfully by the accelerated method, more than 14,000 were excluded. The experiment indicates that there is an advantage in channeling selected material so that it is handled by fewer people. If applied to a higher percentage of current receipts, however, the operation would require a considerable reorganization of the staff.

Although a special effort was made to reduce the arrearage of items awaiting searching, only very limited success can be reported. The titles received for searching were almost exactly the same in fiscal year 1952 as in 1951 (85,000), but the titles added to the unsearched arrearage were less in 1952 (11,000) than in 1951 (19,000). On the other hand, the total number of titles cataloged by the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Copyright Cataloging Division increased by 8,000, or 10.5 percent, and the number of items in

the catalogers' arrearage in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, searched and provided with preliminary cards but not yet fully cataloged, was reduced by 14,000, or 15 percent. Complete statistics on descriptive cataloging are contained in appendix VII.

Subject Cataloging

Subject cataloging concerns itself with classification of materials, assignment of subject headings, shelving, and related matters. The most notable gains in this field were made in the development of the Library's classification schedules. The failure of the Library during past years to develop a classification for law not only has handicapped the control and service of legal publications in the Library of Congress but has placed a burden on the many institutions that look to the Library classification for guidance. For these reasons, a committee of staff members was established in the spring of 1949 to draw up proposals regarding the structure and contents of Class K (Law). These proposals were the subject of a joint meeting in May 1949 between this committee and the Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress of the American Association of Law Libraries. The meeting resulted in an interim report, which was accepted by both the Library of Congress and the AALL. That report provided the framework for the development of Class K.

In January 1952, Dr. Werner B. Ellinger of the Subject Cataloging Division was assigned to develop the classification. He devoted his efforts to the development of schedules for foreign law, beginning with German law because the German legal system has been so widely adopted by other countries. The tentative schedules developed will be tested by actual application to books in the Library's collections and will be sent to the members of the AALL and to other law libraries for comment. Dr. Ellinger was assisted by a committee of six members from the Law Library and the Subject Cataloging Division, who met regu-

larly to discuss problems that arose and to review the outlines prepared.

During the year, third, thoroughly revised editions of Class R (Medicine) and of Class U (Military Science) were prepared for publication; a third edition of Class G (Geography), including a new scheme for atlases and maps, was sent to the printer; and Class D (Universal and Old World History) and Class Z (Bibliography and Library Science) were reprinted without change. Work was begun on the revision of Classes E and F (North and South American History). Next the revision of all schedules that have not been published in revised editions since 1940 will be undertaken.

As a service to libraries utilizing the Decimal Classification the Library of Congress prints the symbols for this classification system on its catalog cards for publications of general interest. In the September 1951 issue of its *Cataloging Service Bulletin* the Library included, on behalf of the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification, a comparison of the fourteenth and fifteenth editions of the *Decimal Classification* and a questionnaire concerning the use of the two editions. The results of the questionnaire showed that the majority of subscribers desired the application of both the fourteenth and fifteenth editions to the printed cards. Consequently, since January 1952, the Decimal Classification Section has assigned numbers from both editions. If the numbers from the two editions are alike except in length, only the longer number is given. If the numbers from the two editions differ other than in length, both are given. The Section also assisted the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office in the preparation of a thorough revision of the index to the fifteenth edition.

The Committee on Classification of the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification recommended in June 1952 that the Decimal Classification Editorial Office, which represents the Lake Placid Club Education

Foundation, the publisher of the *Decimal Classification*, be combined with the Library's Decimal Classification Section. The Committee felt that a merger of the two staffs would best serve libraries using the Decimal Classification through bringing together the now separated functions of developing the classification and applying it in practice. The recommendation was favorably received by the Division and was referred to a committee for further study.

Two monographic publications of the Library that appeared during the year deserve particular mention. *Subject Headings: A Practical Guide*, by Mr. David Judson Haykin, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, is the first general introduction to the choice and use of subject headings. *Music Subject Headings* is the Library's first list of headings in a special field. It is hoped that lists for other special fields and for special uses can be developed.

Efforts are being made to reduce the lag between the coming into use of a new term and its adoption as a heading. Consideration is being given to the monthly publication of advance listings of new headings prepared and discussed at weekly meetings of the subject catalogers. Plans are being made for the publication of the sixth edition of the Library's basic *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, and the possibility of utilizing punched-card methods in its preparation will be explored.

More than 130,000 volumes were shelved during the year, an increase of about 14 percent over last year's figure, and nearly 245,000 volumes were labeled. Complete statistics on subject cataloging are contained in appendix VII.

Serials

Serial publications make up the most important part of the collections of any research library. The control of such material in the Library of Congress, which has perhaps half the total number of serial titles held by all American libraries, has

consequently been an acute problem. Our efforts for more than a decade to solve it are recounted in a separate account in this report devoted to the Serial Record.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

At the beginning of the fiscal year there was an arrearage of 130,000 current catalog cards awaiting filing into the Library's several catalogs. By the close of the year this arrearage had been reduced to 32,000 cards and it seemed likely that this relatively small residue would soon be liquidated. An old (1939-47) arrearage of cards to be filed into the Annex Catalog, estimated at 750,000 cards, has now been reduced to 330,000 cards. Furthermore the unfiled cards have been extensively organized and their filing should proceed rapidly as soon as the current arrearage has been wiped out. The total number of cards filed during the fiscal year was 1,450,000, an increase of more than 13 percent over the previous year. Additional statistics on the maintenance of the catalogs are contained in appendix VII.

The catalogs of the Music Division were rearranged and additional cases were provided to relieve the crowded condition of many of the trays. These catalogs house about 1,325,000 cards and expand at the rate of some 70,000 cards per annum.

Plans were made for setting up separate card catalogs for serial publications as adjuncts to the Main and Annex Catalogs and for editing the Main Catalog, now more than 50 years old and in need of general overhauling. The editing project may involve certain changes in the Library's filing rules. Procedures for distributing cards to the catalogs were simplified with a resultant saving in staff time. And a method was developed for overprinting call numbers and headings simultaneously on the small-platen presses in the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office; the new method is less expensive than the one previously used and leaves the large flat-bed presses available for other work.

The Catalogs in Book Form

The cost of producing the *Library of Congress Author Catalog* dropped by \$15,000 in the calendar year 1951 as compared with 1950, and for the first time the publication was placed on a sound financial basis. More than \$9,000 was saved by the Government Printing Office's contracting the work to a commercial printer, but the rest of the savings resulted from improved methods and procedures in the Catalog Maintenance Division. Even greater reductions in cost are expected to be made before 1952 ends. As much as \$10,000 may be saved in preparing cross references in the Latin alphabet by typing them on a Coxhead composing machine instead of printing them.

Plans were developed for the publication under commercial auspices, in the latter part of 1953, of a quinquennial cumulation of the *Author Catalog* in 24 volumes. A tentative schedule of operations from July 1952 through April 1953 was worked out and the arranging and filing of the cards was begun before the end of the fiscal year.

An unusually thorough and detailed review of the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog* by Miss May G. Hardy of the University of Chicago Library appeared in the January 1952 issue of the *Library Quarterly*. This review resulted in a careful reexamination by the Library of many of the policies and procedures that are followed in preparing this publication. The plan of arrangement, the system of subject headings used, and the editorial practices followed were all carefully scrutinized.

As a result of this examination the introduction to the *Subject Catalog* will be enlarged to include a more detailed description of the characteristics of the *Catalog* and of the subject-heading system, notes explaining the scope of the subject headings will be added, and certain changes will be made in the form headings. In addition the present policy of omitting notes and tracings on *Subject Catalog* entries

and the omission of "see also" references in the quarterly issues will be restudied.

It is expected that the cost of producing the *Subject Catalog* will drop by about the same percentage as will the cost of the *Author Catalog* as a result of the application of similar economies.

The 1951 volume of the *Army Medical Library Catalog* appeared for the first time in two parts, consisting of a 421-page author list and a 445-page subject list. Originally only an author catalog, the *Army Medical Library Catalog* for 1950 included a subject index, which has now been expanded into a complete subject catalog. A four-column format was used in lieu of the three-column arrangement employed in earlier volumes. This change made it possible to issue the greatly expanded catalog in one volume with no change in subscription price. The text was produced by mounting and photographing the cards resulting from the day-to-day cataloging operations of the Armed Forces Medical Library (formerly the Army Medical Library). The *Army Medical Library Catalog*, which is published as a supplement to the *Library of Congress Author Catalog* and *Subject Catalog*, is generally regarded as the world's outstanding annual list of medical books, and the expanded and vastly more useful 1951 issue marks another step forward in bibliographical control and in economy of production.

The *Library of Congress Author Catalog* and the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog* are firmly established as the most nearly comprehensive currently published library catalogs available in book form. They provide invaluable cataloging, bibliographical, and general reference information regarding recent publications. They appear, with a minimum of delay between the printing of *Library of Congress* catalog cards and their reproduction in book form, on a cumulative schedule with monthly, quarterly, annual, and quinquennial issues.

Despite these qualities, the two catalogs fall short of listing the full annual increment of important books in the nation's

research libraries. Much of this record, however, exists in the National Union Catalog and its addition to the book catalogs would add immeasurably to their usefulness. Serious editorial and technical problems stand in the way of immediate publication of these contributed entries. These problems and others are being studied by a subcommittee of the Bibliography and Publications Committee. Its deliberations have not been completed but there is general agreement that the *Author Catalog* and *Subject Catalog* should aim at the goal of becoming a national catalog of American library holdings.

Union Catalogs

One of the outstanding events of the year was the microfilming of the National Union Catalog, its main supplement, and the Hebraic, Chinese, and Japanese Union Catalogs. The work was begun on March 10 and completed on June 27, 1952, a total of 87 working days. A battery of 12 rotary cameras was operated 2 shifts a day and at times copied in excess of 1,000,000 cards a week.

The project was financed by funds transferred to the Library of Congress by the General Services Administration from an appropriation made for the purpose of preserving vital Government records. It was undertaken by Remington Rand on a contractual basis according to specifications prepared by the Library. Some 10,200,000 cards in the main body of the Catalog were reproduced on 2,385 reels of 16 mm. film. The supplement, which contains a little more than 1,000,000 cards, and the Hebraic, Japanese, and Chinese Union Catalogs, which combined contain about 170,000 cards, were filmed separately. Although the negative microfilm copy of these catalogs was made primarily as a safety measure, the Library's Photoduplication Service will fill orders for prints from it, or from parts thereof consisting of one or more whole reels, at the rate of \$4 per 100-foot reel.

Quite apart from the value of this reproduction for preservation purposes, however, the operation provided a practical demonstration of many of the problems that would be encountered in an attempt to publish the National Union Catalog. Particularly noticeable was the need for editing the Catalog before any attempt at publication is undertaken.

During the past decade proposals have been made to publish the National Union Catalog in various forms, including microfilm, microcard, microprint, photo-offset, and punched card. Some of the proposals contemplated the reproduction of the catalog cards without extensive editorial work or the retyping of illegible entries. Other proposals envisaged editing the contents of the Catalog and retyping all entries to achieve a uniform format. They also called for expanding the Catalog before publication was attempted to include entries from important American libraries not yet represented in it.

In order to demonstrate the problems involved and the probable cost of publication, the Library retyped a segment of the cards in the Catalog and reproduced them by photo-offset for distribution to the members of the Association of Research Libraries at their January 1952 meeting. This sample has evoked much valuable discussion.

The Subcommittee on the Reproduction of the National Union Catalog of the American Library Association's Board on Resources of American Libraries, at its meeting in June 1952, discussed the various proposals that had been advanced. It recommended that the Catalog be edited, that Library of Congress printed cards be included in a shortened form if possible, that serial publications and certain other categories be omitted, and that entries of textbooks and multiple editions of standard works be compressed. It was estimated that these measures would reduce the number of entries to be printed to 6,000,000, of which 3,200,000 would be in brief form.

The subcommittee further recommended that the Library prepare a new estimate of costs based on these proposals and that it send additional segments of the Catalog to key libraries for a report on titles and holdings not included in these segments. The Library was also asked to calculate the cost of completing the record of the holdings of the major American research libraries and of the regional union catalogs. It was proposed that, once assembled, this information should form the basis for a prospectus to be used in determining the potential market for the proposed publication. The subcommittee plans to continue its work until the prospectus has been prepared. It believes that its membership should then be broadened to include representatives of the physical sciences, the social sciences, and other learned society groups.

The Union Catalog Division received about 700,000 cards during the year. Libraries contributing cards for the first time were the Midwest Inter-Library Center and St. John's University at Collegeville, Minnesota. All cards received were filed into the National Union Catalog or its main supplement or were placed under alphabetical control in auxiliary files. Six groups of cards copied from the regional union catalogs at Chapel Hill, Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia and from the catalogs of Yale University and the University of North Carolina were combined into a single alphabet, totaling about 1,500,000 cards. Some 560,000 cards from the main supplement were filed into the National Union Catalog proper, and the physical capacity of the Catalog was increased by the addition of 900 drawers. Statistics of the Division are included in appendix VII.

The Division received 5,600 requests for the location of more than 17,000 items, of which 77 percent were located either through consulting the National Union Catalog (69 percent) or through circularizing a group of cooperating libraries. An analysis was made of 817 requests for the location of titles received from 100 Amer-

ican and 2 Canadian libraries during a 12-day period. Of this number, 625 were located immediately in the National Union Catalog; 391 were in the Library of Congress—70 of them were not recorded as being in other libraries—and 234 were located in other libraries only.

A separate catalog of all cards printed by the Library of Congress for motion pictures and filmstrips was set up and, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, first steps were taken toward the creation of a national register of manuscript collections to be maintained as an adjunct to the National Union Catalog. A new (fifth) edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog* is being prepared and will appear early in the fall of 1952.

Since 1948 the Library has offered a special service involving the cooperation of the Photoduplication Service and the Union Catalog Division. Subscribers to the Library's printed catalog card service who wish to receive cataloging information on titles for which cards cannot be supplied may have their titles searched in the National Union Catalog. During the year 1,682 titles of books difficult to catalog were submitted by 34 libraries for special search, for which a flat rate was charged, amounting to 15 cents for each title searched plus 5 cents for each photocopied entry. Photocopies of full-entry cards from other libraries were supplied in 659 instances, or 39 percent, while in 207 additional instances bibliographical information was supplied in manuscript on the card-order slips.

A project to develop a special union catalog of the book holdings of several hundred United States Information Center libraries throughout the world was undertaken by the Union Catalog Division under a contract with the Department of State. Work on the basic catalog commenced in November 1951 and was completed in June 1952. By then a master file had been created that contained about 66,000 cards on which some 470,000 locations were recorded. The contract has

since been extended in order to incorporate the holdings of USIC libraries not included in the original undertaking.

Microfilming Clearing House.—This service received reports on extensive microfilm runs of 1,760 newspaper titles, 1,910 serial publications, and 60 manuscript collections, a 160 percent increase over the number of reports received in the previous fiscal year. It compiled 14 numbers of the *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin* and began the preparation of a new edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm*. This publication should be ready for distribution in October 1952. It will appear in preliminary form for checking purposes in order that the information in the final edition may be as comprehensive as possible.

Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog.—Since the beginning of the century the Library of Congress has devoted considerable attention to its collection of publications in the Russian and other languages using the Cyrillic alphabet and has developed the largest collection of Russian books and periodicals outside the Soviet Union. As late as 1944, however, only a fraction of the collection, which numbered about 92,000 titles at that time, was represented in the Library's catalogs. With a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation it was possible to launch a cataloging project in December 1944, which continued for 2 years, and after that the Library continued the work on its own funds until all its Slavic holdings had been brought under preliminary cataloging control.

The entries prepared were filed in the Slavic Union Catalog. Containing by then over 250,000 cards, it provided a key to the Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Ukrainian, and White Russian publications located in more than 100 major libraries in the United States. It was, however, an author catalog and made no attempt to provide access to books by subject.

The ever-growing interest in Russian publications during the past few years on the part of Government agencies, research institutions, and the general public has

made clear the need for an expansion of the Slavic Union Catalog that would provide a subject approach to its contents. Early in 1952 the Library finally undertook the task. The Cyrillic Union Catalog Section, which was organized for the purpose, is at work on a Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog, based on the author cards in the old Slavic Union Catalog, which has been microfilmed in its entirety.

It is estimated that the new catalog will include between 150,000 and 200,000 titles and a total of 800,000 to 1,000,000 cards for authors, titles, and subjects. For the benefit of readers unfamiliar with Russian, an English translation will follow the title in the original language. Through cooperative arrangements now in effect, the holdings not only of the Library of Congress but of all other American libraries with substantial Slavic collections will be recorded. The following university libraries, among others, have agreed to supply subject headings for Russian publications in their possession: Harvard, Yale, Brown, Columbia, New York, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Washington (at Seattle), Stanford, California (at Berkeley and at Los Angeles), and Southern California.

The Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog will probably be completed about the end of fiscal year 1953, and it is hoped that it will be possible to publish it in book form, thus making it available to all those interested in the materials recorded therein.

American Imprints Inventory.—This Inventory, developed by the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration, came to the Library in 1945. It is a card record of books, pamphlets, and broadsides published in the United States prior to 1876 (except that in a few western States the terminal date was 1890) that were inventoried by field workers in practically every library in the United States during the period 1938–42. The completeness of the coverage varied in the several States according to the amount of available personnel, the sponsor's contribution,

and local interest. In most of the States 50 percent or more of the library holdings were inventoried; in 3 States, however (New York, Connecticut, and Maine) only 25 percent of all library catalogs were examined.

With the entrance of the United States into World War II the project, which had headquarters in Chicago, came to an end, and the Inventory files were acquired by the Library of Congress in March 1942. Because of the war, they were stored with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison. In February 1945, when there appeared to be no further danger of enemy bombing, they were moved to the Library and placed in the custody of the Union Catalog Division.

There a beginning was made on organizing the files so that they could be used, and plans were developed for the editing of the Inventory. An increase in the appropriations for the Union Catalog Division for fiscal year 1947 made possible the establishment in the Division of a special project, the American Imprints Unit, with five assistants for one year. This small staff made notable progress in consolidating the files, editing portions of the Inventory, eliminating duplicate slips, and supplying basic imprints lists for various States to others who undertook full editing and publication. In the fiscal year 1948 budget for the Division a 5-year project for systematically editing the Inventory (\$69,992 for the first year and \$58,064 for each succeeding year) was presented to Congress, but the request was not acted upon. After that Congress was not asked for funds for this purpose, and since 1948 only an Imprints editor and one part-time assistant have been assigned to work on the Inventory.

When the Inventory arrived at the Library it consisted of two files. There was an active file, which was available for consultation. It consisted of an estimated 5,000,000 slips (contained in about 1,800 trays), representing American publications through 1875. The second file consisted of cards recording materials published

after 1839 in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. It contained an estimated 4,000,000 slips, was stored in large shipping crates, and was not available for consultation. One of the major accomplishments of the American Imprints Unit in fiscal year 1947 was to transfer these 4,000,000 slips from storage crates to catalog card trays and to shelve them by city (and by year thereunder). In the limited time available it was impossible to subdivide these entries further by author or title. This means that, although the files may now be consulted, the arrangement is uneconomical; for example, it may be necessary to examine as many as 16,000 slips in searching a single title for a given year.

Other accomplishments of the 1-year project included the substantial reduction of the "hold-out" file, consisting of some 320,000 slips that presented problems, and the filing of these slips in their proper place once the place of printing had been determined; the removal of nearly 2,000,000 unusable duplicate slips; and the cutting to card size of approximately 50,000 sheets, each containing four catalog entries, and the distribution of the resultant 200,000 slips in their proper place in the Inventory files.

Significant interest in the Inventory files has been manifested from the time they arrived at the Library. A review of some of the major projects in which the staff has assisted will illustrate this.

In cooperation with the University of Virginia Library, the Virginia State Library, the College of William and Mary, and the Virginia Historical Society, which are sponsoring the compilation and publication of a Virginia Imprint Series under the editorship of Messrs. John Cook Wyllie and Randolph W. Church, the Imprints staff pre-edited some 96,000 Virginia imprints slips. Copies of all entries were checked against the National Union Catalog and supplied to the editors, who use them as the basis of published lists. To date, List Number 1, for Abingdon, Num-

ber 5, for Fredericksburg, and Number 9, for Petersburg, have been published.

Mr. Newton McKeon, Librarian of Amherst College Library, and Katherine Cowles, edited a list of *Amherst, Massachusetts Imprints, 1825-1876*, from basic data supplied from the Imprints files.

The Florida State Library sponsored a project to complete and publish the Florida imprints list. Accordingly, the Florida section of the Inventory was pre-edited, checked against the National Union Catalog, and copies of the entries were sent to the Florida State Library for transfer to Dr. Dorothy Dodd, State Archivist, who was to undertake the task of final editing.

A master file of pre-edited slips for Vermont imprints was completed because of the interest shown by Miss Doris J. Harvey, Librarian at the University of Vermont, in compiling a bibliography of Vermontiana, which would include Vermont imprints. Mr. Marcus A. McCorison, a student at the University, took over part of this project and has published a checklist of Vermont imprints for the period 1800-1809.

In cooperation with Mr. Clifford K. Shipton, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, who is editing Evans' *American Bibliography* for the years 1799 and 1800, the staff withdrew from the Inventory all American imprints for these two years, checked them in the National Union Catalog, and supplied the editor with copies of nearly 3,000 pertinent entries.

The Pennsylvania file, including Philadelphia, through the year 1800, was edited and a master file was set up in duplicate. The duplicate file was sent to the University of Pennsylvania, which is sponsoring, together with other institutions, the publication of a *Checklist of Early Pennsylvania Imprints*.

Another project is the contemplated publication of Indiana imprints for the period of 1804-53 by the Indiana Historical Society. In addition to preparing a master file of official State and nonofficial imprints for this period, the American Imprints staff completed preparation of a master file of

official State and nonofficial imprints for the period 1854-76.

Early in 1950 arrangements were made with the Reverend J. J. Kortendick, Dean of the Library Science Department of the Catholic University of America, to have graduate students in the library school make use of the American Imprints Inventory files in compiling checklists as a part of their requirements for graduation. To date 36 students have elected to prepare checklists of early American imprints.

The most recent project, that of preparing a bibliography of Illinois imprints, exclusive of Chicago, for the years 1814 through 1860, has been undertaken by Mr. Albert H. Allen, associate of the late Douglas C. McMurtrie, under the sponsorship of the Newberry Library and the Bibliographical Society of America. The staff has also assisted in many other projects that attest the importance and usefulness of this file.

Binding and Repair of Materials

One of the chief problems the Library of Congress, in common with most other libraries, must face is that of preserving the thousands upon thousands of tons of perishable paper, boards, and covers that make up the major portion of its collections. The problem becomes more pressing with every passing year as appropriations fail to keep pace with the inevitable rate of deterioration. It is unlikely that there is any one solution to the problem but some answer or combination of answers must be found. It seems inescapable that a vastly increased program of microcopying will have to be undertaken if the Library is to preserve its present collections and continue its acquisition of new publications.

To explore possible solutions there was set up in April 1952 a temporary interdepartmental Binding Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Binding Division. The committee was charged with studying the Library's present binding programs, drafting a statement of policy on binding and alternative means of preser-

vation, and making recommendations for the carrying-out of this policy. The committee has reached agreement on its basic objectives and has drawn up tentative agenda. It is hoped that it will be able to complete its work in about 6 months.

Real progress was made in the application of modern preservation methods to one large and important area of the collections with the installation, in August 1951, of a new large-size (30 x 40 inch) laminating machine for the preservation of maps. Its use marks a signal advance not only in terms of increased production but also in the quality of the finished product. This machine is the first and to date the only Barrow laminator of this size and the Library's experience with it during the year has significance for other libraries with large map collections.

Production during the first year has been very encouraging, greatly exceeding the output that would have been possible under the old system of paste-mounting. Lamination on muslin provides the same degree of physical reinforcement as paste-mounting and also seals the map between layers of cellulose acetate foil to protect it from damage by insects, atmospheric gases, and soiling in use. The lamination of more than 25,000 maps in about 9 months, as compared with the paste-mounting rate of some 3,000 maps during a similar period, indicates that production by lamination is about eight times faster. This figure is based on a relatively short period during which a rather high percentage of maps that presented no special problems were handled. The long-run rate of production may vary somewhat from this figure but there is no doubt that it will be several times greater than was possible under the old methods.

Some 61,000 volumes were forwarded for binding during the year, an increase of 8 percent over the previous year. More than 25,000 prints and books in the field of the fine arts were given preservative treatment as compared with only 13,000 items the year before. The number of manuscripts

restored and repaired, increased by more than 13 percent and the total number of maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned increased by nearly 23 percent.

Card Distribution

The sale of its printed catalog cards to other libraries is one of the most important services rendered by the Library of Congress. During the year nearly 21,000,000 cards were sold to more than 8,000 subscribers. This represents an increase of one-half of one percent over the previous year. The net revenue realized from the sale of these cards was slightly over \$853,000, an increase of three-tenths of one percent, and the total net receipts from the sale of cards and of technical publications amounted to about \$962,000. Statistics on card sales and distribution are contained in appendix VIII.

The preassignment of card numbers to books before publication date is not a recently developed service of the Library. Since the early days of card distribution the Library has made its card numbers available through listings carried by the professional journals. It is, however, a service that has grown rapidly during the past few years. Nearly 10,000 numbers were preassigned during 1952 for titles listed in *Publishers' Weekly*, the *American Library Association Booklist*, and the *Cumulative Book Index*. These listings make it possible for libraries to order cards at the same time the books themselves are ordered and to get them at the minimum price by ordering by number.

A little over a year ago, as an additional service to libraries, the Card Division undertook to interest publishers in printing the Library of Congress card number on the copyright page of each of their new books. At the end of June 1952, 105 American publishers had adopted the plan and card numbers had been preassigned to about 4,000 titles.

With the appearance of the Library of Congress card number in so many new books the Card Division is under increased

pressure to have its printed cards ready by the time orders are received. For many years the Library has attempted to obtain new books well in advance of their publication date in order that they may be cataloged and the cards printed by the date of publication. Efforts have been made to persuade publishers to make early deposit of their copyrighted titles with but partial success. In recent years arrangements have been made with the *United States Quarterly Book Review* and with the Veterans Administration under which the Library has borrowed advance review copies for cataloging purposes. Some 2,000 books were cataloged under these arrangements during the past year and an additional 200 titles were purchased on special order without waiting for the arrival of the copyright copies.

These measures have materially improved the card distribution service and as a further means toward this end the Card Division has established a representative in New York City to serve as liaison between publishers there and the Library of Congress. It is his duty to encourage publishers to send a review copy of each of their books to the *United States Quarterly Book Review* as soon as it is received from the bindery. These books will be cataloged before the *Quarterly* makes its selections for review and printed cards should be available in advance of publication date. The results of this new arrangement have already been most encouraging and it is hoped that it will become fully effective in the fall of 1952.

The reduction of surplus card stock continued during the year. Cards printed from 1925 through 1935 were examined and those for which no further sale could be anticipated were withdrawn. During the past 3 years 35 annual series of cards have been examined and the surplus cards removed. A total of 5,000 square feet of floor space has thereby been made available for current stock.

In order to salvage some of these cards having no further domestic sales value,

plans were worked out for stimulating their sale to foreign libraries through arrangements made with the United States Book Exchange. Under this plan these libraries are invited to order catalog cards, in addition to the one copy they get free of charge, to accompany the publications they receive on exchange from the USBE. Additional copies are charged to their accounts with the Card Division. This service was inaugurated in May 1952.

On January 1, 1952, after obtaining a waiver from the Public Printer, the Library began to reproduce by the photo-offset process out-of-print cards still in demand. This process has proved to be the cheapest and most practical method available. The finished product is of excellent quality and compares favorably with the original printed card. By the end of June, 2,740,000 copies of 39,000 cards had been reproduced with a one-half to two-thirds reduction in cost as compared with the cost of previous processes used. The time required to fill orders for out-of-print cards has been reduced from 3 to 6 weeks to 3 to 5 days. Subscribers have been most appreciative of this great improvement in the card service.

For 25 years no change had been made in the price charged for the Library of Congress proofsheets service. Meanwhile, the cost of paper and labor had increased considerably and the amount received from the sale of proofsheets was not adequate to cover their cost. Consequently, the printing of proofsheets for cross references and of revised reprints was discontinued in December 1951. Subscribers who formerly received proofsheets in these categories were offered, as a substitute, printed cards for cross references and revised reprints at 2 cents each for the entire annual output. But the elimination of these two classes did not sufficiently alleviate the situation, and new rates for the proofsheets service were adopted that reflected the increased costs.

Improved accounting procedures were instituted, which have expedited the sale and shipment of near-print publications. New procedures have also been adopted

for the handling of checks received by the Card Division, eliminating errors in the handling of credits and facilitating the issuance of credits.

A completely revised *Handbook of Card Distribution* was prepared and should be ready for the printer in the fall of 1952. It will provide up-to-date information regarding the ordering of cards, the handling of orders in the Card Division, and a full explanation of the use of Library of Congress printed cards, with a section on cataloging techniques.

In the latter part of 1951 a committee of six members of the Card Division staff was appointed to investigate means of improving work methods and of rendering more efficient service to subscribers. The committee, a continuing one, has already made some well-based recommendations, which have been put into effect with excellent results.

Late in the year the average time required to fill an order for printed cards was reduced to between 2 and 3 working days, a notable improvement in the schedule prevailing at the beginning of the year. The approval by the Congress of eight new positions in the Card Division and the adoption of new procedures should make possible other improvements in service.

Organization of Special Materials

The divisions of the Reference Department and the Law Library share with the Processing Department the responsibility for organizing special types of material. There follows a brief summary of the work accomplished by them during the year.

The Rare Books Division continued its revision of the shelflist of the Joseph Meredith Toner Collection; 108 of the 124 sections were completed. The Division's catalogs were enlarged by the addition of some 22,000 cards. Volumes 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* were checked and the Library was found to possess slightly more than 40 percent of the 25,000 entries listed for the years 1639-1792. It also possesses 1,448 original titles

and 360 photostatic copies of works of that period not listed by Evans. An unarranged collection of theatrical playbills was organized, classified, and listed on over 1,200 cards.

The Microfilm Reading Room prepared preliminary catalog cards for more than 1,700 texts, a 50 percent increase over the figure for the preceding year. Its catalogs were enlarged by the addition of more than 18,000 cards, bringing their total number to over 140,000. A thorough check of all the Library's microfilm holdings is being made and a master card file listing these holdings is being prepared.

In the Map Division 8 graduate students with training in cartography and foreign languages worked on a summer project similar to that described last year. With some assistance they accessioned 71,000 new maps, indexed 42,000 map sheets, filed 55,000 maps, and stockpiled 38,000 duplicate maps, of which 7,500 were exchanged with other institutions. They also translated the titles, scales, dates, and legends on more than 3,000 oriental maps. Work was begun on a dictionary catalog and a classified shelflist of the more than 18,000 atlases in the Division's custody and was about half completed at the end of the year.

In the Orientalia Division the Japanese Section interfiled some 12,000 cards for Japanese authors, prepared by the Columbia University Library, into its own file of authority cards. The Columbia file was filmed and copies were supplied to the libraries of Yale University, the University of California, and Cambridge University. All postwar monographs in the Japanese Section were arranged and brought together by subject. In the Chinese Section most of the issues of the 2,000 serial titles in the collection were listed; a definitive list of the Library's holdings will make possible attempts at completing broken files through microfilming. The Near East Section began the cataloging of the Arabic language collections, which have now passed the 10,000 mark.

In the South Asia Section the sorting and arranging of a large accumulation of Indic newspapers and periodicals was completed and the Library's holdings were recorded on cards. This card file will be filmed, thus making it available to other institutions that may wish to purchase copies. Plans are being made for the cataloging of the 7,000 Indic language books in the Library's collections and a new Indic subject catalog was begun. The Library's holdings of about 4,000 items in the Thai language, exclusive of newspaper holdings, were organized and arranged by broad subject category. Preliminary catalog cards were prepared for several hundred titles in the collection. A transliteration system of the Thai language was in the early stages of formulation.

In the Prints and Photographs Division approximately 55,000 items were sorted into more than 1,000 groups, which were then analyzed and described in some detail. Catalog cards for the groups and for a few selected individual items were prepared for multilithing. Some 7,000 cards were added to the Division's dictionary card catalog and more than 1,000 single pictures, not adaptable to group treatment, were sorted for eventual captioning and mounting. Over 18,000 photographic negatives were completely organized, coded, and numbered; nearly 10,000 of them were negatives in the Mathew Brady Collection. All the 3,375 fine prints acquired during the past 10 years and hitherto uncataloged were cataloged during the year.

The Manuscripts Division arranged, boxed, labeled, shelved, and described in preliminary fashion nearly 920,000 manuscripts as contrasted with approximately 780,000 manuscripts that were similarly treated in fiscal year 1951. Among the groups so processed were the papers of Joseph Pennell, Henry D. Flood, Leland Harrison, and Charles L. McNary. About a third of the Charles Evans Hughes papers

and important additions to the Woodrow Wilson and Hugh L. Scott papers were also similarly treated.

In the Law Library 11,103 pieces were classified for the shelves from newly received American and British legal materials and 656 pieces from the arrears, while 249 pieces were reclassified. Moreover 10,418 pocket supplements were marked and placed in their parent works. Some 1,300 pieces in Latin American law and an additional 18,000 in other foreign law were classified. The figure for Latin American materials reflects a 13 percent decrease as compared with the number classified in fiscal year 1951; this was caused by an unusually large turnover in personnel. A 56 percent increase in the total of other foreign law materials classified was made possible by the temporary detailing to classifying activities of a number of members of the staff of the Mid-European Law Project for a few weeks during the year in order to eliminate insofar as possible an arrears of 26,000 pieces, which was hampering the work of the Foreign Law Section and the Project. This unprecedented increase in the classifying of materials for the shelves has created a new arrears—one in the perforating, bookplating, and labeling of the books so marked.

During the first few months of the year, the materials on decks 40 and 41 and in a part of the North Curtain—approximately 200,000 pieces—were shifted to consolidate all American State materials on deck 41, to move to deck 40 all War Crimes Trials material, to provide sufficient space for the overcrowded General Law collection, and to consolidate for shelf classification a large mass of the unprocessed foreign law material. At the same time large masses of material that had been received on transfer were incorporated into the collections. These were decided improvements but much remains to be done in rearrangement and shelf reading when staff is available.

CHAPTER VIII

The Serial Record

THE Library of Congress has not been alone in its concern with the problem of handling serial publications, nor is this concern of recent date. John William Wallace, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in his address of welcome to those gathered at the first American Library Association Conference in 1876, stressed the growing importance of such publications and foresaw increasing difficulties in the acquisition, preservation, and control of this body of material. He asked: "if railway companies, and coal companies, and hospitals, and colleges, and penitentiaries, and benevolent institutions of every sort—to say nothing of historical societies and library companies—keep publishing their annual reports for another century, as they publish them now, may it not require the most active labor of the best librarian in America to collect, to preserve, to bind, to arrange, and to catalog them all? Yet few books are more instructive as to special matters; few more often wanted by a large class of readers."

Librarians may disagree on the minor points of the definition of a serial publication but there is general agreement on the broad characteristics. A serial is a publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. This generally accepted definition is broad enough to include not only the annual reports of so much concern to Mr. Wallace but other publications of these organizations, such as periodicals, memoirs, proceedings, and transactions, and the greater part of the output of the presses of the governments of the world and of the international organizations. Also included under this definition are the commercially published magazines, for example, *Life*, the *Saturday*

Evening Post, *Punch*, *Harper's*, and the *New Yorker*, and numbered publishers' series such as the well-known *Everyman's Library*.

In the three-quarters of a century since 1876, the flood of serial publications has continued unabated. We now find ourselves in an era of serial rather than book publication. This mushrooming of serial publication may be attributed, in large measure, to the rise of popular education, the increase in the number of scholars, scientists, and technicians, all desiring to communicate with one another, and the growth of democracy with its concept of reporting at least annually to the people the progress and activities of a governmental unit, a business, an institution, or a society.

In this country, the nineteenth-century increase in the publication of scientific data in serial form is exemplified by the publication program of the Smithsonian Institution, which was started shortly before the middle of the century. Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Institution, felt that the desire of the founder, James Smithson, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" could best be achieved through "stimulating original research by the rapid and full publication of results." Many of the scientific publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been published in serial form, the first series being the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, started in 1848.

A further impetus was provided by the twentieth-century development of inexpensive substitutes for printing, which made possible the rapid publication and dissemination of specialized knowledge of interest to small groups. No reliable estimates of the number of serial publications currently

issued are available, but we do know that the Library of Congress alone receives currently at least 100,000 serial titles and that at least 10,000 new titles are added to this total each year.

Despite the warning given at that first American Library Association Conference and despite the fact that it was common knowledge to all librarians that serial publications contained important and timely information, very little was done by librarians to segregate and accord special handling and control to this important body of material. As late as 1935, only a handful of libraries had investigated and acted upon the possibilities of centralizing their work with serials. Within the next 5 years, however, more and more American libraries came to realize that the answer to the problem lay in centralization. This was borne out by a 1940 survey of United States libraries which revealed that 12 of 22 large college and university libraries had established a serials division and that there was a similar trend in smaller libraries throughout the country.

It would be pleasant to be able to say that the Library of Congress was a leader in this movement towards the centralization of serials handling, but that, unfortunately, is not the case. In fact, because of its size and the complexity of its organization and because of the quantities of serial publications received, the problem of centralization was far more complicated for the Library of Congress than for other American libraries.

As critics of the organization of the Library had noted, it was, in effect, a group of libraries within a library, a loose federation of principalities, each with strongly developed traditions and with administrative and technical idiosyncrasies. Many of these independent units had developed, as a matter of course, their own records for the control of serial publications. Each of these separate units—these smaller libraries, such as the Periodicals Division, the Smithsonian Division, the Law Library, and the Division of Documents—found it necessary

to use a large part of its available manpower in the acquisition, cataloging, recording, servicing, and binding of serial materials. The resultant scattering of information on serial publications throughout the Library made it virtually impossible to exercise unified control over this important body of material or to approach rationally and from an over-all point of view the planning and development of these collections.

Bibliographical research involving these scattered records was difficult indeed. A notable example of this was an attempt to compile a list of sets of serials in the Library of Congress, initiated just before World War I, which failed because of the enormity of the undertaking. The work of compiling the proposed "List of Serial Sets" was divided among the divisions having custody of most of the serial publications, with the Division of Documents in charge of compiling the list of government serials, the Smithsonian Division responsible for the list of academy publications, and the Periodicals Division covering periodicals, newspapers, and all other types of serials including yearbooks and almanacs. The over-all project was supervised by the Library's Chief Bibliographer. It was estimated that the completed list would contain somewhere in the neighborhood of 75,000 titles. Unfortunately, the task of compiling such a list from such a wide variety of sources could not be accomplished with the available manpower and the project was soon dropped.

In later years the Library of Congress faced similar difficulties when it attempted to contribute a record of its holdings to such cooperative publications as the *Union List of Serials*. The same conditions existed as late as 1940 and made it impossible for the Library of Congress to contribute fully and effectively to the new edition of the *Union List of Serials* then in preparation. At that time, in order to check on Library of Congress serial holdings, it was necessary to consult records in 14 different locations and in some of these locations

there was more than one catalog to be consulted—a total of some 32 separate files. The result was that the Library of Congress was behind schedule in forwarding its contributions to the *Union List* and there was serious doubt as to the completeness and accuracy of the contribution made.

This same lack of coordination and scattering of records presented difficulties equally as great to the research worker or scholar attempting to use the Library's serial publications and to the members of the Library's staff responsible for placing orders and paying for serial subscriptions. The difficulties of verifying the receipt of all issues of a specific title and the possibility that one or more such issues might have been routed to the wrong custodial division meant that the Library frequently failed to pay its bills for such publications within a reasonable length of time and that there were permanent arrearages of bills waiting to be checked against the various records.

That the Library of Congress, like other American libraries, large and small, was cautious about reorganizing staff and routines to unify the handling of serials was due not so much to lethargy and lack of awareness of the problem as to the realization of the immensity of the task. The Librarian's Committee, composed of Paul North Rice, Andrew D. Osborn, and Carleton B. Joeckel (chairman), that was enlisted in 1940 to survey the processing operations of the Library strongly urged in its report the creation of a central record of serials, but it warned that serial recording is "a highly important function which cuts across both divisional and service lines."

Selected members of the staff of the Library were also called upon to study all facets of the problem and to recommend the best possible solution. While it was recognized that such a central record was desirable, there were varying and strong opinions as to the best administrative and physical location for such a record. It seemed essential that the record be located where it would be possible to provide rapid service to readers in the Reference Depart-

ment. At the same time, it seemed necessary that such a record provide information for the payment of bills and for the claiming of missing issues, both of which were functions of the Accessions Division. Furthermore, the record was intimately related to the cataloging processes. For these reasons there was much debate, with appealing arguments on both sides, as to whether the proposed record should be located near the public service divisions in the Main Building, or near the acquisitions and cataloging divisions in the Annex. Many of the staff in the public service divisions felt, moreover, that if the proposed record were located in the Annex, where physical access would be difficult for members of the Reference Department, these divisions, such as the Documents, Periodicals, and Smithsonian Divisions, would have to continue to record current receipts of serials in order to be able to inform readers of the presence or the location in the collections of specific issues. Some staff members also argued that the complexities of document acquisition and service, which involve both serials and nonserials, encompassed a variety of interdependent but scattered activities that required the attention of the specialists in the Documents Division.

In late December 1940, Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, informed the staff that a central record of serials would be established in the Accessions Division but that the details were still under study. Several months later a staff committee appointed to make this study recommended the establishment of two records of the Library's serials. Under this plan the General Serial Record in the Serials Section of the Subject Cataloging Division would become the Serials Catalog of the Library, recording bound and cataloged volumes of both government and nongovernment serials and serving both processing and reference needs. A central accessions record for serials would be established in the Accessions Division, under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief, to

receive and distribute current serials and to record them for purposes of accessioning, locating, gap-filling, bill-paying, and binding. It was expected that when the two records were in operation most divisional serial records could be allowed to lapse.

In August 1941 the central record, now named the Central Serial Record, was established. It was manned by four Library staff members, with the temporary aid of Mrs. Julia Livingstone of Harvard's Serial Record, who began the task of locating all unbound serials received in the Library and of preparing checking cards for the new Central Serial Record. The first step in the creation of this Record was the conversion of the card index records of the 8,200 titles in the Periodicals Division to a visible index file, this work being completed by December 10, 1941. In the following 6 months, entries for all looseleaf services and the records formerly kept by the Hispanic Foundation and the Smithsonian and Music Divisions were transferred to visible index cards, bringing the total to about 11,000 entries.

It was anticipated that much of the necessary manpower for current recording of serials could be drawn from the divisions that had formerly maintained the records of these serials, since their work to some extent would be supplanted by the work done in the new Central Serial Record. In practice, however, so long as the task of setting up a complete Central Serial Record remained unaccomplished, it was necessary for the custodial and reference divisions to maintain their own files and consequently impossible for them to release more than a small portion of the manpower needed.

To meet this problem, a special appropriation for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 was requested for the work of establishing the Central Serial Record. It was believed that the extra staff such funds would provide would be able to complete the Record and make possible the elimination of duplicative records elsewhere in the Library, which, in turn, would free sufficient

manpower to maintain the Record. The appropriation was granted by Congress, and seven temporary positions became available in July 1942.

The work to be undertaken consisted of creating the necessary records for accessioning, distributing and routing, recording and binding, and providing data about processing decisions for the great mass of materials previously accessioned by the Documents Division and for the masses of near-serial material, generally lumped as "cataloging arrears," for which no division had previously had specific responsibility.

As consideration was given to the treatment of one category after another of serials (periodicals and magazines, proceedings of learned societies, annuals, directories, and monographs in series), it appeared that if standardized procedures and forms for processing could be adopted for the handling of serials, these procedures would be applicable to a very large part of the entire current accessions of the Library and would, in turn, be applicable to a very large part of the processing arrears. It also appeared that with the application of this standardization of serial processing, there should be a saving of manpower. Consequently, procedures were developed by which all work in the records of serials formerly maintained in the Processing Department—the record of bound serial volumes maintained in the Subject Cataloging Division and the record of processed documentary serials maintained in the Descriptive Cataloging Division—was merged with the work of the Serial Record.

Unfortunately, the staff available was inadequate for accomplishing these tasks. Almost no personnel was immediately freed in other units by the centralization of activities relating to serials, yet additional manpower had to be obtained. In order to make personnel available to the Serial Record, therefore, a number of shortcuts in Processing Department procedures had to be adopted.

It was decided that some groups of serial publications would no longer be given as

full processing treatment as they had previously received. Consequently, beginning in July 1942, no additions were made to the serials shelflist. Up to that time additional bound volumes of many serials had been entered both on cards in an alphabetic catalog and on sheets in classified shelflist order. From the time of the closing out of the separate serials shelflist in 1942 these titles have been recorded in shelflist order only in the general shelflist, where they are intercalated with the Library's nonserial holdings and where they are represented only by the basic catalog cards; these cards give no indication of the individual volumes of the titles held by the Library.

In the Descriptive Cataloging Division two major changes in the treatment of serials were made. Under the old system a large group of serials were given add-to-cards treatment, that is, the catalog cards in the Official and Public Catalogs were revised each time a new issue of the title reached the Library. Not only were the latest volume number and date indicated, but in many cases contents notes giving the title of each work in the series were added. After the Serial Record assumed the function of recording the new volumes of these series, the information for most of these publications was no longer added to the cards in the catalogs, nor were contents notes recorded anywhere in the Library.

The second change was in the descriptive cataloging of serials new to the Library. A simple form card, with only a brief description of the publication and the location of unbound issues, was substituted for the earlier practice of fully cataloging the first issue received, preparing a printed card for the catalogs, and revising that printed card when a complete bound volume was ready for the shelves. As a result of this change readers using the catalogs have had available less complete information about the first issue of a serial, but this loss has been somewhat compensated for by the more rapid availability of the first issues and by the saving in time in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

In spite of the elimination of these processes in the handling of serials, enough complexities remained so that in assuming its new role on July 1, 1942, the Serial Record was transmuted from an organization with fairly simple tasks to one faced with the processing of all serials—periodical parts, bond serials, government publications, monographs in series, nonserial continuations, looseleaf parts, books in parts, annuals, microfilms, and phonograph records. This change brought with it the complications attendant upon searching for established entries; examining the collections for scattered portions of files entered under different headings; recording materials, not only upon their original receipt, if unbound issues, but again after binding; indicating to the catalogers the form of processing treatment to be given; and maintaining a record of temporary holdings of service copies as well as the record of permanent holdings.

These added activities alone would have been enough to explain the much slower rate of progress in setting up the Serial Record following July 1, 1942. But there was a still more important factor affecting the work: no checking records had previously been established for unclassified and uncataloged government publications, but the Serial Record was immediately required to record this large class of material, which amounted to between 600,000 and 700,000 items each year. In addition, the Serial Record took over the responsibility for organizing and recording arrearages of government publications amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pieces.

This situation required additional radical decisions and they were made. To operate at all and to meet the demands of the other divisions of the Library for vital wartime information in current serial publications, current material needed to be entered and forwarded with as little delay as possible. It was therefore given priority. The practical effect of this decision was to nullify, to a large extent, the original pur-

pose of the 2-year project. The personnel employed to set up the Central Serial Record was assigned to forwarding material received, and work on the Record took, if not second place, at least a place with no greater than equal priority to that of handling current material. Two other aspects of the work were also affected. Materials already bound by the Library were permitted to accumulate unrecorded; and the Serial Record resorted to the adaptation or continuation of the use of previously existing records to avoid the delay incident to consolidating the data from many places that were needed to create the new form of record. In spite of these difficulties, more than 45,000 new entries were added to the Record during the period of the 2-year project.

During the early months of its existence, the Central Serial Record was located in the Main Library Building where it was easily accessible to the reference divisions but removed from the Accessions Division, under whose administrative control it came. The problem of physical location of the Record continued to be hotly debated until the final decision, in July 1943, to move the files to the Annex. At that time, the Section was given divisional status under the newly formed Acquisitions Department.

Since the Record had grown by accretion and since, to some extent, it had acquired its staff from other divisions of the Library formerly in charge of the various records of serials, it long retained vestiges of its past. As originally organized, the Section was divided into three units, corresponding roughly to the divisions of the Library from which the records had come. Publications formerly handled by the Periodicals Division were the responsibility of a Periodicals and Society Publications Unit, those recorded by the Documents Division, of a Documents Unit, and those controlled by the Subject Cataloging Division, of a Non-Serial Continuations Unit. The Central Serial Record began to absorb this last group of publications in October 1942,

when the Serial Record in the Subject Cataloging Division was abolished.

In 1944, while the special project to establish the central record was still in progress, a survey team from the Bureau of the Budget closely examined the organization of the Acquisitions Department. It approved the centralization of records but pointed out a number of serious shortcomings. The principal ones were inadequate staff, resulting in a backlog of 100,000 items, and failure to integrate all the pertinent records in one central location. It also criticized the failure to claim missing issues and the organization of the Serial Record Division into sections. This organization required a sorting of incoming materials by the chief of the division and broke the division into units too small for economical administration, it was argued. Further, the division was receiving 25,000 reference calls each year, which were answered by the person who happened to be near the phone rather than by a single reference assistant. It also pointed out that the work of cataloging serials was being duplicated by other divisions of the Library and it urged that attention be given to the possibility of integrating the work of cataloging done by the Serial Record Division, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* Section, and the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

In 1946 another administrative study of the Division was made by Rudolf Smits, a member of the Serial Record staff who was participating in the Federal Administrative Intern Program. Mr. Smits concurred with the Budget Bureau's recommendation that reference services be handled by a single person, and he proposed, as a solution to the problem of arrearages, the reorganization of the division into two major groups, one to check in unbound serial issues with the emphasis on currency and the second to record bound or unbound materials being added to the permanent classified collections of the Library.

The question of the location and organization of the Serial Record was closely

scrutinized by the entire staff of the Library at a Professional Forum held in April 1948. There was still a strong feeling on the part of many that the Serial Record should be split into two parts as recommended by Mr. Smits. It was proposed that the function of checking current issues be returned to the reference divisions and that the shelf-listing of serials be returned to the Subject Cataloging Division.

These discussions did reemphasize the underlying problem of serials recording—lack of sufficient personnel. No matter how efficient the routines for handling serials, and they were by no means perfect, and, in spite of having diverted from the Record several large categories of serials, such as Slavic materials, copyright deposits, and law publications, simple mathematics was against success. More personnel had to be found. Further consideration of the problem led to the conclusion that the handling of serials should continue to be centralized and that a revamping of procedures in the Serial Record was necessary.

In October 1948, Alton H. Keller, then Chief of the Order Division, was detailed as Acting Chief of the Serial Record Division to draft proposals for improving the procedures and to institute changes on an experimental basis. By November 1948 a number of important changes had been put into effect. The former sectional organization with its inflexibility of work assignments was abolished. Incoming publications were no longer sorted by type but in rough alphabetical order. A pool of accessioners was able to check in immediately more than 90 percent of the items, with the remainder set aside for redistribution to another part of the alphabet or for cataloging if the title proved to be a new one. The ALA rules for entry were abandoned in favor of simplified checking entries based on the periodical in hand. The record of binding progress was obtained from binding slips rather than from the material itself, a measure that eliminated the rehandling by Serial Record of thousands of bound volumes each year.

These measures proved practicable and, even with the limited personnel available, a 6-week trial period demonstrated that the staff was able to keep abreast of current receipts and even to reduce the arrearage slightly. Mr. Keller observed that further economies could be achieved by merging the Serial Record Division with the Order Division, a reorganization that could lead to savings in administrative salaries and in the pooling of personnel for handling incoming mail. He also found that improvements in space, lighting, and working equipment were desirable and recommended rearrangement of the files, a more efficient telephone system for reference use, the installation of improved lighting, and the provision of adequate space and equipment for the sorting of publications. These recommendations were adopted. The Serial Record Division became a section of the Order Division in April 1949, and Mr. Keller's other proposals were gradually carried out.

The basic changes in organization and procedures made in 1949 remain in effect today. One important difference, however, was the reversion in January 1952 to the use of ALA rules for entry after the 2-year trial period during which simplified checking entries were used. These entries did not produce the economies predicted, but, on the contrary, resulted in time-consuming confusion and conflict with other records of the Library.

Despite these improvements and despite increases in the personnel of the Section, the flood of incoming serial materials, amounting to more than 2,000,000 pieces a year, has been well over the 1,500,000 piece-per-year capacity of the Serial Record Section. Much of the 500,000 pieces that cannot be handled are received by transfer from other Government agencies, and a high percentage of them are duplicates of material already in the Library's collections. Since June 1950, the serials in this category have been examined by the staff of the Serials Division; 95 percent are immediately recognized to be duplicates

and routed to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs. The remaining 5 percent are used as service or binding copies and, if kept permanently, are recorded in the Serial Record at the time of binding. The chart opposite illustrates the increase in the number of pieces handled by the Serial Record since 1942.

The development of the Record from scattered files of varying quality, the emphasis during World War II on the rapid checking in of current serials with the resultant failure to correct errors in entry, and the expedient of allowing large groups of publications to by-pass the Serial Record at various times in its history have led to serious deficiencies in the Record. An editorial staff of 16 persons began in March 1952 the task of remedying these deficiencies. It is expected that this project will finish its work early in 1957 and that it will result in the completeness and accuracy hoped for since 1942.

The "editing" of the Record is being accomplished by reviewing all existing entries to determine whether or not the serial is currently published. If the title is not currently published, a 7.5 x 12.5 cm. card record is prepared. A visible index record is prepared for current serials. For both records, entries are being revised to conform to ALA cataloging rules and Library of Congress established entries, as well as to Serial Record policies for format. When necessary, entries are searched in order to obtain a full record of Library of Congress holdings and their location. Decisions will be obtained on the retention of partial sets, on the acquisition of missing issues, and upon processing requirements. New record cards will be prepared when needed and reports of missing issues will be prepared and forwarded for acquisition action. By June 30, about 12,000 entries out of some 250,000 had been edited, and a rate of 1,000 per week had become usual.

The full magnitude of the task of achieving centralized control over serials is obvious, and as large a share as possible of

the Library's resources is being devoted to it. The staff of the Serial Record Section, including the editorial group, numbered 63 at the close of the fiscal year.

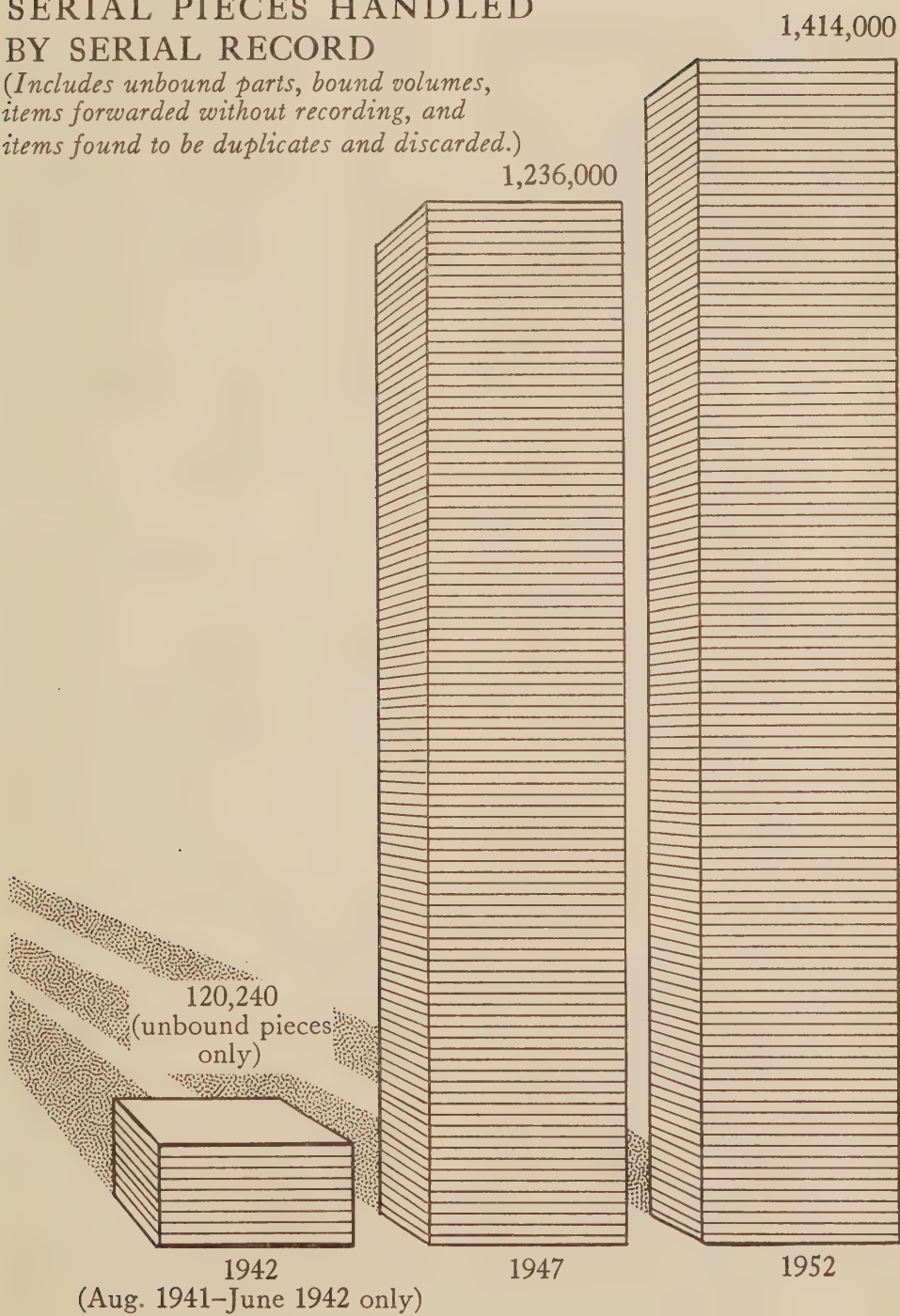
In order to perform this task in the most expeditious and orderly fashion the staff was organized into groups of specialists, who concentrate on the various phases of the work. Twenty-three of these persons constitute the recording unit, which checks in the current unbound serial pieces as they are received. A 7-man searching unit examines the difficult or new items not found by the accessioners and makes notations on these publications of bibliographic information that will aid the six persons who are engaged in cataloging. Three persons, in compiling a monthly list of serial titles newly received, work from the cards furnished by the catalogers. The reference assistants spend all their time on handling inquiries; the checking of the new *Supplement* to the *Union List of Serials* requires the full time of one person; another assistant makes additions to the record of bound volumes; and still others are employed in the service tasks of filing and of sorting the incoming publications to the first letter.

The centralization of serials handling has already led to increased economy and efficiency. In contrast to the situation in 1940, all but a minor portion of the information needed for the Library's contribution to the *Supplement* to the *Union List of Serials* being prepared currently can be found in the one Serial Record. As soon as the task of editing the Record has been completed, it will be possible to find all such information in one place.

The majority of the former independent records of serials have already been discontinued and, for the most part, those remaining are the rudimentary working files necessary for the day-to-day operations of the reference divisions. The one major exception is the record of legal serials maintained in the Law Library. At the present stage of development of the Serial Record it cannot provide all of the central services

SERIAL PIECES HANDLED
BY SERIAL RECORD

*(Includes unbound parts, bound volumes,
items forwarded without recording, and
items found to be duplicates and discarded.)*



necessary, and the separate record of legal serials is now essential. Although these legal serials will be included in the edited Serial Record, it may be desirable to continue the recording of this body of material in two locations in order to provide a convenient specialized reference tool. But the Serial Record, when finally edited, will provide an approach to all of the Library's serial publications in a single location and will serve as the basis for the efficient and economical processing of such publications.

At present the Serial Record serves only as a record of binding progress while complex binding control records are maintained in some of the public service divisions. There is a possibility that the information in Serial Record can be used to prepare notifications to the Binding Division to initiate the binding process once all issues of a volume have been received. This procedure would make it possible to dispense with the binding records now maintained elsewhere in the Library. Procedures for the claiming of missing serial issues are not yet as efficient or as thorough as they should be, but details of an automatic claiming procedure have been worked out and will be put into operation within a short time.

The possibilities for utilizing the information in the Serial Record present more challenging problems, the solution of which will bring fruitful results repaying many fold the efforts put into its maintenance and development. Some of these possibilities are already being realized through the publication of *Serial Titles Newly Received*, already mentioned. Since its inception in January 1951, this list has been prepared in the Serial Record Section. It is compiled by the use of machine tabulating cards from the records established in the course of the regular work of the Section and is issued monthly with annual cumulations. To date 15,000 titles new to the Library have been listed—about 10,240 in 1951 and 4,760 from January through

June 1952. For each item, the subject, language, and country, as well as the bibliographic entry, and, if available, the publisher's address and the price are included.

Although the publication of *Serial Titles Newly Received* serves as a current bibliography of perhaps half of the new serial titles received by American libraries, there is nevertheless an urgent national need for a new basic union list of serials and for a system to keep such a list up to date. Indispensable as the *Union List of Serials* and its supplements are, they are not sufficiently inclusive to meet all the requirements of present-day research. Furthermore, this publication is and will remain seriously out of date; and the burden of compiling successive supplements has become so heavy that another approach to the problem must be sought.

It was with this background in mind that the Joint Committee of the American Library Association on the *Union List of Serials* met at the Library in June 1952 to consider the establishment of a national union catalog of serials on cards. It decided that this catalog should be established and that it should be located at the Library of Congress as a part of the National Union Catalog apparatus. The proposed catalog would provide, at a minimum, alphabetical, country, and subject controls and would be flexible enough to permit other approaches to serials as needed. Past experience indicates that such flexibility of control can be achieved through the use of punched cards.

The basic catalog would be compiled from the information contained in already existing union lists and from additional reports obtained from as many contributing libraries as possible. Practically all categories of serials would be included, the possible exceptions being publishers' series and documents from municipalities of under 100,000 population.

The Joint Committee also recommended the publication of a basic list bringing reports of holdings through the year 1952 and

the expansion of *Serial Titles Newly Received* to include reports of holdings of co-operating libraries after 1952. The expanded *Serial Titles Newly Received* would then serve as a current supplement to the basic list. The Library has already received reports of newly received titles from the New York Public Library, and, beginning with the July 1952 issue, *Serial Titles Newly Received* will list these titles as well as those new to the Library of Congress.

If the Joint Committee's proposals are carried out, a new measure of control over the Library's serial holdings as well as the holdings of other libraries will have been achieved. Such controls and listings are a prerequisite to integrated programs for the indexing of serials. Once such a happy state is reached, the hopes for the control of serial publications expressed at that first meeting of the American Library Association will have been fulfilled.

Administration, Finance, Personnel

THE SEVERAL OPERATIONS that come under this head are often referred to as "house-keeping" activities, which implies that they tidy up the place—keep our house in order. That they do, but the term is an oversimplification when applied to the complex of central administrative-management responsibilities, the effective carrying-out of which is just as essential to the work of the agency as is efficient work in the acquisition, control, and servicing of library materials. One, in fact, complements—indeed, makes possible—the other.

Both kinds of activity have become professionalized, although it was little more than a decade ago that the Library recognized the problem of professional management in a significant manner by creating, in 1940, an Administrative Department. Since then, not a large but an effective department has been built up, mainly by the reorganization and modernization of already existing units and operations. By and large, increased workloads in recent years have been met with improved methods. Expansion has been limited not only by budgetary considerations but also by the conviction that central administrative management is not an end in itself but a means of facilitating the entire work of the Library.

Progress, as measured by sweeping changes that industry, for instance, can afford to make overnight, has been slow, but it has been steady. Experienced persons had to be brought in from outside, others inside had to be trained, there had to be time for self-examination, and many improvements, some dependent on obtaining special equipment, had to be deferred until funds were available—a situation not unknown in other phases of the Library's work. Some of the long-range advances

made, as well as developments in fiscal year 1952, are reviewed later in this chapter.

During the latter part of the year the position of Management Officer was vacant. This unfortunately delayed analysis of organization and procedure in several areas, but such work will be resumed as soon as possible. Meanwhile, with the aid of the Management Consultant, Mr. A. H. Stricker, studies were made, for instance, of the routing of material and the use of forms and statistical records; and, as described in a later chapter, definite progress was made in the control of correspondence in the Copyright Office. The administrative officers and their equivalents, who have been appointed in most departments, also continued to improve administrative operations in their respective areas and to assist in the coordination of staff and line functions throughout the Library.

Legislation of the year specifically relating to the Library is listed in appendix IX.

Staff Participation in Management

The Library does not subscribe to the theory that top management and only top management should have a part in the formulation of policy and the procedures necessary to implement it. For a decade there has existed a machinery for democratic staff participation in the administration of the Library. Our system has worked so successfully that it was one of the models studied by the Federal Personnel Council, which during the past year recommended a program of staff participation to all Government agencies.

At the apex is the Librarian's Conference, which is attended by major administrative officials and staff officers. More

than an advisory council, it thrashes out all important policy and managerial problems. Sixty-seven sessions of the Conference (averaging almost two hours each) were held during the year, and, in addition to its regular members, 14 persons were given the opportunity of participating as interns for 10 sessions each. Other members of the staff attended when matters of special concern to them were discussed. To some officials, impatient for rapid approval of a proposal, review by the Conference sometimes seemed a superfluous detour from straight-line administration. Nevertheless, other important values were obtained in exchange for the occasional loss of directness, and the total volume of significant business disposed of by the Conference was impressive.

Really effective administration is possible, however, only if ideas come up as well as go down administrative channels. In a large organization like the Library this interchange cannot be handled wholly on an informal basis. There must be regular means for it. These have been provided through the Staff Advisory Committee, the Staff Forum, and the Staff Discussion Groups, often described in previous annual reports. Through them ideas, problems, and needs can quickly get top-level consideration. During the year the Staff Discussion Groups considered the Library's publications program, the functions of the Staff Advisory Committee and methods of making nominations for that committee, the responsibility of libraries in characterizing books for their readers, policies and procedures under the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, and tenure rights of Library employees, as well as numerous other topics of their own choosing.

Seven Staff Forums were held, at which persons from outside as well as Library officials spoke on techniques for the preservation of the collections, recent developments in photoreproduction, new devices for the transmission and selection of information, the Library's program for the blind, the exhibits program, the Depart-

ment of State's overseas information program, and the Library's collections of children's books.

During the year the composition of the Staff Advisory Committee was changed and a new procedure was instituted for the nomination and election or appointment of its members. The Committee now has nine members, one elected from each of the six departments and three appointed by the Librarian. The Employee Relations Officer serves *ex officio* as a member.

Staff participation in management and in carrying out the objectives of the Library can be intelligent only if well-informed. The weekly *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, as well as the Staff Forums and speakers at luncheons which I held six times during the year with department directors, division chiefs, and other officers helped to channel information to staff members. In addition to numerous staff members, the luncheon speakers were Matthew C. Pottinger, Librarian of the Scottish Central Library in Dunfermline, Fife; F. B. G. Hutchings, Public Librarian of Leeds, England; Ralph R. Shaw, Librarian of the Department of Agriculture; Gustav Hofmann, Librarian of the Bavarian State Library in Munich; Manuel Sanchez, State Department Publications Procurement Officer in Paris; José Ferrer, City Librarian of Dagupan City in the Philippines; Richard A. Humphrey, Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator of the International Information Center Service of the State Department's International Information Administration; and Louis Shores, Dean of the School of Library Training and Service at Florida State University.

The Librarian also needs to be kept informed not only of major developments but of day-to-day events, any of which may have long-range significance. Department directors and other top officials therefore report to me at sessions usually held three times a week. These officials, in turn, hold report sessions of their principal colleagues to receive and to transmit information.

Policy and procedures, once determined, and other directives, are embodied in General and Special Orders; 28 of the former and 63 of the latter were issued during the year. A list of the General Orders constitutes appendix X.

A series of Divisional Manuals explain the history and operations of various units and help to instruct and orient employees in their work. Two came off the press during the year, those on the Disbursing Office and the Order Division, and several more were in progress. By June 30, 1952, there were 20 of them in print.

In determining policy or a course of action to be taken, legal advice is often necessary. Contracts, transfers of funds, new legislation—all call for legal opinions. Because of the multitude of questions that arose, it was necessary during the year to provide research assistance for the Law Librarian, who serves as general counsel. With the assistance of his staff, he produced 18 written opinions on a wide variety of problems and rendered many informal ones. As a result there was an improvement in the form of legal instruments used by the Library and in the documentation of legal aspects of administrative decisions. Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States on questions raised by the Library are summarized in appendix XI.

Organizational Changes

Few organizational changes were made during the year. The cold war and hostilities in Korea brought new and urgent demands on the Library that affected the direction of its program and the shape of its organization, but most of the changes necessitated had taken place in previous years.

Early in fiscal year 1952 an Information and Publications Office was created in the Office of the Assistant Librarian with the appointment of an Information and Publications Officer. In this office were consolidated the functions formerly performed by the Information Officer, certain public-relations and public-reporting activities

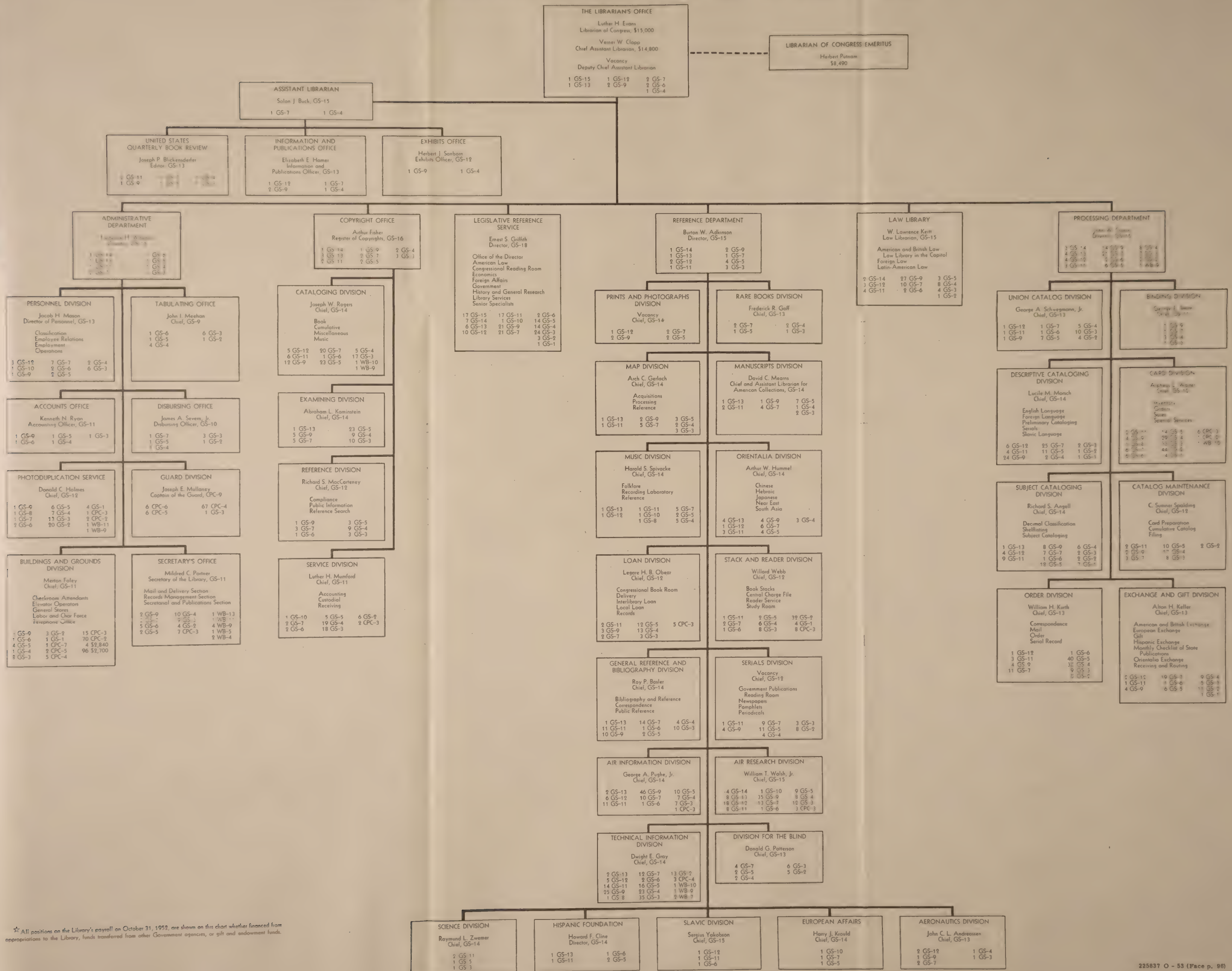
formerly carried on by the Assistant Librarian, and new staff functions for the review and control of certain over-all aspects of the Library's largely decentralized publications program. In February 1952 responsibility for editing the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* was transferred from the Office of the Director of the Processing Department to the Information and Publications Office. Thus in the latter became centralized the responsibility for the four major public-reporting and public-information media of the Library—this *Report* and its supplement the *Quarterly Journal*, the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, and press releases.

The *United States Quarterly Book Review* Office was also transferred in February 1952 to the Office of the Assistant Librarian, where it constitutes one of the three major subdivisions of the Office.

A Cyrillic Union Catalog Section was established on January 10, 1952, in the Office of the Director of the Processing Department, for the purpose of preparing a subject union catalog of publications in Cyrillic alphabets. At the same time the Russian Accessions Section of the Exchange and Gift Division, including the unit responsible for preparing the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, was made a part of the new section. On the same date, also, the functions of the Aeronautics Division were redescribed to relieve it of certain reference and custodial functions and to make it conform to the pattern of other special area and subject divisions, such as the Slavic and the European Affairs Divisions.

Other changes included official recognition of a Defense Planning Committee that had been at work for some time and the consolidation in the Buildings and Grounds Division of the functions vested in the Supply Office, except for those of the Travel Officer, which were transferred to the Office of the Secretary. Before this change took place, responsibility for the operation of the Library's motor vehicles was transferred from the Secretary's Office

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ORGANIZATION CHART, OCTOBER 31, 1952^{*}



* All positions on the Library's payroll on October 31, 1952, are shown on this chart whether financed from appropriations to the Library, funds transferred from other Government agencies, or gift and endowment funds.

to the Buildings and Grounds Division.

A chart showing the organization of the Library on October 31, 1952, precedes this page.

Budget, Finance, and Accounting

A long-range objective of the Administrative Department has been to get the fiscal affairs of the Library on such a basis that at any time the status of the various appropriations, the gift funds, and the transferred and working funds could be determined with a minimum of effort. Some years ago the Library adopted the use of punched cards in handling payrolls and leave records and for billing for catalog-card sales; consequently, equipment was at hand for use in working out solutions to a multiplicity of fiscal-control problems.

By the end of fiscal year 1952 most of these problems had been dealt with. For example, salary appropriations were budgeted by appropriation, by organizational units thereunder, and on a pay-period basis, and every 2 weeks the responsible administrative officer in each of the Departments was provided with a statement showing expenditures against these budgets. This saved much time at all supervisory levels. It provided accurate data from a single source and used the best available labor-saving method of doing so; thus duplication in record-keeping was reduced, operating officials were freed from constant concern about the state of their budgets, and information valuable in the preparation of next year's budget requests was assembled.

Similar controls were established for the orderly expenditure of funds available for purposes other than the payment of salaries. Responsibility for recommending and approving expenditures was fixed, and the last of the major decentralized activities in internal accounting was transferred to the Tabulating Office, namely, the control over book-purchase funds, which will make it possible to show daily balances available for obligation in fiscal year 1953.

Another device that was necessary for effective operation was the establishment of a system to maintain accounts of funds expended by the Architect of the Capitol for the purchase of equipment and services for the Library. This system was scheduled to be put into effect in the Accounts Office at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

One of the most important controls set up was that established for gift and trust funds. In November 1951 a 207-page "Analytical Report on Endowments and Gifts" was issued in processed form. Prepared by Dr. George Groce, it contained as a general rule the following information for each trust or gift fund then current: name of donor, purpose of the gift, amount, date of acceptance, history of the administration of the gift, status of the account as of June 30, 1951, title of recommending officer, and title of procuring officer. It will be necessary to keep this record up to date, but it has already served as a useful administrative tool.

Although the shift during the last few years of emphasis in the Library's program from regular to defense-supporting activities—a number of them financed by transfers of fund from other agencies—placed increased burdens on the fiscal offices, they carried them by using every possible labor-saving device. The Disbursing Office, for example, was able without an increase in staff to issue 14 percent more checks in fiscal year 1952 than 1951, handle 60 percent more Unesco coupons, and make 7.6 percent more cash payments; and the planned installation of a coin-sorting machine and a check-signing machine early in fiscal year 1953 will be a further aid in these operations. By combining like items, it was possible to decrease the number of certificates of deposit made by 27 percent as compared with fiscal year 1951.

As in previous years, the Disbursing Office played a key role in the 26 fund-raising drives conducted during the year. The payroll-deduction plan for the purchase of United States Saving Bonds, which the Dis-

bursing Office issues, continued, of course, but with fewer members of the staff participating; however, the maturity value of such bonds totalled \$187,462. The value of Unesco book coupons issued increased from \$4,800 in 1951 to \$11,183 in 1952.

The Tabulating Office, in spite of the inroads of illness and loss of trained personnel, performed valiantly. During the first quarter, for example, it was estimated that payroll work increased 100 percent because of changes voted by Congress in the leave law, salary scales, and amounts of tax to be withheld. Nevertheless, checks for retroactive pay increases reached Library employees by October 31, 1951, before the higher tax-withholding rates went into effect. Very few Federal agencies, it is understood, beat this deadline. Forms W-2, statements of tax withheld, were issued to employees on January 3, 1952, thus keeping up the good record for promptness previously established.

Many representatives from other Federal agencies and even from other governments studied our method of payroll handling. Among them were employees of the Supreme Court, which on January 1, 1952, adopted our system.

An interesting experiment in library techniques was tried during the year. This was the use of punched cards in book-charging. The primary objective was automatically to prepare overdue notices of loans to Government libraries. Charges averaged 450 daily. Full analysis of results will take place in the new year.

The study of accounting methods and procedures in the Order Division, begun in November 1950, was completed and approved. Consequently, a major reorganization of this operation was in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

A detailed statement of the Library's finances in fiscal year 1952 is contained in appendix XII. Of the \$12,627,860 available during the year, \$9,259,543 was appropriated directly to the Library and \$33,162 was available from the appropriation for the previous year; \$2,135,763 was

transferred from other agencies and \$68,146 was available from previous transfers; and \$1,131,246 was derived from gifts, grants, and the sale of photoduplicates and recordings. Obligations amounted to \$12,113,780, leaving an unobligated balance of \$514,080, of which \$494,728 is available for obligation during fiscal year 1953.

An important new endowment was received from a faithful benefactress of the Library, Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall. She gave \$50,000 for the establishment of a Poetry and Literature Fund to be used for the presentation of readings from literature, including not only poetry but such forms as drama, fiction, history, and essays. Mrs. Whittall also gave \$10,000 for concert expenses, \$8,000 for the purchase of Arnold Schoenberg manuscripts, and \$4,000 for poetry readings.

Other major gifts received or pledged during the year included \$10,920 for the East River Project (civilian defense) and \$9,582 for a civil defense project from defense agencies; \$2,500 from various donors for a survey of children's literature at the Library of Congress; \$5,000 from the Forest Press, Inc., for the Decimal Classification project; \$58,539 from the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., for the *East European Accessions List* and other purposes; \$8,038 from the National Research Council for the work of the Seventeenth Congress of the U. S. National Committee of the International Geographical Union; and \$31,050 from the Rockefeller Foundation for such purposes as the preparation of the *East European Accessions List* and the expansion of the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, a study of collections on the Near East in American libraries, and the preparation of finding aids to the Cordell Hull papers.

Income from certain self-sustaining services of the Library was deposited as usual in the Treasury of the United States. This amounted to \$945,067 received from the sale of printed catalog cards and \$791,925 from copyright fees. The \$2,796 from

other sources brought the total deposited to \$1,739,788.

Personnel Administration

An organization is no less and no more than the personnel that gives it being. An important function of central administrative management, then, is to locate and employ the best personnel to do the jobs that must be done, to classify those jobs at the correct grade and salary levels, to conduct training programs, to handle employee-relations problems, and to administer other activities relating to employees.

The special projects the Library has been asked to undertake by other agencies and organizations in the last few years and particularly the emphasis on language and area and subject specialization have added materially to the problems and workload of the Personnel Division, which carries out the functions mentioned above. During fiscal year 1952 there was a 16 percent increase in the number of personnel actions taken as compared with the previous fiscal year, and these actions were handled without an increase in the staff of the Division. In spite of the resignation of the Classification Officer and the inevitable delay in filling the position, 527 classification actions were approved as compared with 368 in fiscal year 1951. Additional statistics on employment are contained in appendix XIII.

To attract outstanding graduates from the Nation's library schools, the Special Recruitment Program was continued. From a list of those recommended by the heads of these schools, eight were selected for appointment to the staff at the beginning professional level, GS-5. For use in answering the many inquiries received from library schools and individuals seeking jobs, an informational circular, *Some Facts About Employment*, was issued. It saves a great deal of time formerly spent in preparing replies.

A big record-conversion job added to the year's workload. In accordance with acts of Congress the basic rate of compensation

for most employees was changed early in the fiscal year and the amount of annual leave had to be calculated on the basis of years of service. These changes had to be recorded on employment and leave records.

The Performance Rating System, designed the previous year to replace the old Efficiency Rating System, was put into effect. Experience with it in operation pointed the way to some improvements, which have been made. To encourage outstanding work and the making of suggestions for increased economy and efficiency in operations, the Library gives Superior Accomplishment Rewards in the form of within-grade increases. During the year, five members of the Library's staff received such awards: Mr. Paul L. Berry, Mr. Robert S. Bray, Mr. Robert M. Holmes, Jr., Miss Mary Elizabeth Kilroy, and Miss Barbara Ringer. Four of the rewards were given for sustained work achievement and the other was for the initiation of new techniques in the production of a monthly publication. The grades of the recipients ranged from GS-9 to GS-13.

During the year 21 cases were adjudicated under the Library's loyalty program. Since the beginning of the program in 1950, 106 cases have been considered and by June 30, 1952, 86 had been adjudicated. The Manpower Committee considered requests for reemployment rights from seven staff members who planned to accept positions in defense agencies. Four were granted reemployment rights; three requests did not meet the standards set forth in General Order 1463.

In addition to major personnel changes during the fiscal year, which are listed at the end of this chapter, mention should be made of the selection of persons to fill two important positions, although their appointments did not become effective until the late summer of 1952. Dr. Roy P. Basler, Executive Secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, was named to be Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The author of many books and articles, Dr. Basler has most recently been editor of the *Collected Works of Abraham*

Lincoln, soon to be published. Dr. Howard Francis Cline, assistant professor of history at Northwestern University, was selected as Director of the Hispanic Foundation. Dr. Cline, who holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University, has traveled extensively in Mexico and is the author of numerous articles and scholarly reviews.

Leave of absence was granted to several employees to do work related to the Library's interests. Mr. Dan Lacy, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, was given leave to serve as Chief of the Division of Overseas Information Centers of the Department of State, effective September 17, 1951. He will return to the Library about January 1, 1953. Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, was also granted leave for most of the year to accept a Fulbright Fellowship. Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief of the Science Division, was made available to a civilian defense project from September 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952. Among others given leave were Mrs. Marlene Wright, Special Assistant to the Librarian, who served on the same project from February 4, 1952, until the end of the fiscal year, and Miss Nelda Napier, International Library Relations Assistant, who helped from February 13 to April 14, 1952, in the preparations for the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, which was held in Washington. During Miss Napier's absence, Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra of the General Reference and Bibliography Division performed her duties. Mrs. Dorothy S. Eaton of the Manuscripts Division was detailed for a 6-month period to assist the editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, now being published by the Princeton University Press.

Improvement of Working Conditions

The program to improve physical working conditions in the Library has continued

insofar as ingenuity or funds made it possible. Linked to efforts to provide the best possible environment for employees, of course, is the problem of office space. Every year we think that a limit has been reached but somehow we manage to house our operations fairly satisfactorily.

The biggest space gain of the year was obtained when the cafeteria in the cellar was completed and the well-lighted, air-conditioned space it occupied in the Annex was released for office use. Although estimates on the cost of installing a cafeteria ranged as high as \$200,000, the installation of a smaller one, in space that could not be utilized for other purposes, was accomplished at a capital outlay of only \$5,000. The Annex space released by this move and by the transfer of the Division for the Blind to the Main Building provided needed space for the Science, Aeronautics, Map, and Catalog Maintenance Divisions and for the Cyrillic Union Catalog Section. Other offices, such as those of the Manuscripts Division, were compressed and the space gained was assigned to expanding units, in this case to the Air Research Division.

The consolidation of the Supply Office with the Buildings and Grounds Division and the remodeling of the Supply Office to accommodate both made it possible to bring together the personnel of the Information and Publications Office and to house it in the former Buildings and Grounds Division offices, located near the west ground-floor entrance and easily accessible to those seeking information. A number of other changes were made, but many unresolved space and renovation problems remain.

In March 1950 the Joint Committee on the Library approved in principle a 3-year (fiscal 1950-53) operating program presented to it the previous year. So far as plant and facilities are concerned, the plan provided for improvements to benefit both the staff and the collections. It proposed

the construction of the cafeteria where it is now located; the finishing, in fiscal 1951, of one deck in the bookstacks, but no funds have been provided for this; and the purchase of more bookshelves and map cases, some of which we have been able to buy. The complete renovation of the lighting and wiring in the Main Building and the air-conditioning of it is now definitely in prospect since work has begun on the tunnel through which power, heat, and refrigeration will be brought to Government buildings on Capitol Hill. Other features of the plan for fiscal 1952, 1953, and future years have not been realized, even in a blueprint stage; they include completion of all Annex bookstacks, replacement of antiquated book- and message-carrier systems, a storehouse outside Washington to hold infrequently-used material, a utility building nearby, and the construction of study room and other facilities in the two courtyards of the Main Building. The Library's need for adequate film-storage vaults will be met if Congress approves the proposal already made to it by the General Services Administration for a film-storage building to serve several Government agencies.

Meanwhile, a number of improvements in working conditions, which often consist of many little things, have been made. Functional furniture and equipment have been built or adapted from outmoded models. The Photoduplication Service, for instance, has been completely refurnished with specially designed equipment and furniture. With funds made available by Congress for the purpose, dark areas in the Library have been painted with scientifically selected, light-colored paint, and acoustical tile has been installed in noisy areas. To provide additional freedom from noise and interruption, reusable partitions designed by the Architect of the Capitol have been installed in certain areas. Fluorescent desk lights have been widely provided. And some worn-out typewriters have been replaced with modern light-colored models, but far too many obsolescent machines are still in operation.

Preservation and Care of the Collections

A serious problem for all libraries is the maintenance of their collections in good physical condition, the protection of them against the depredations of time, use, willful damage, and "the plain taking of them away," as one custodian put it long ago. For the Library of Congress it is a problem multiplied and compounded by the size of its collections—nearly 31,000,000 items—and the variety of the material, ranging from ancient papyri and hand-inscribed parchments to books, broadsides, prints, manuscripts, and maps on paper, lantern slides and glass-plate negatives, still photographs and motion pictures on film (to say nothing of microfilms, microprint, and microcards), and sound recordings. The Keeper of the Collections is the officer in charge of planning and maintaining staff supervision over preservation activities. Actual operations are decentralized.

Of outstanding importance in the realm of preservation, of course, was the completion of the sealing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, which has already been described and which was carried out under the watchful eye of the Keeper. He, too, will supervise the removal of these precious documents to the National Archives when the Library discharges its final act of proud stewardship in regard to them.

Proper equipment for shelving materials is essential to their preservation, and the Library does not have all the shelving it needs. When the Annex was opened in 1939, a number of bookstacks were left unfinished. For the past several years, requests to Congress for funds to complete them have only partially been granted, as previously indicated. Meanwhile materials poured in and temporary measures had to be taken. Wooden uprights were built in the Library's shops and discarded shelving was used for makeshift bookshelves. There some 2,000,000 volumes are stored, but this situation is highly unsatisfactory.

In addition to binding manuscripts, books and serial parts, repairing documents by lamination and other methods, and shelving them properly, the collections should be kept clean. The Library's book-cleaning staff was quite inadequate in size for the work to be done. It succeeded in cleaning the equivalent of 900,000 books, but that was only half the number cleaned in fiscal year 1951. The reason for the decrease was that the cleaning force had to spend a large part of its time in moving some of the collections to give them better protection and to make them more accessible.

One threat to the collections was finally removed during the year. In 1950 it was discovered that the sound-deadening hair-felt insulation in the pneumatic book carriers between and in the two buildings was infested with insects (*Anthrenus vorax*). With the assistance of specialists in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, these insects were killed, but the only safe and permanent way to avoid a recurrence of the pests was to remove the insulation. As the fiscal year ended, the replacement of the hair-felt with a mineral-wool insulating material, guaranteed to provide no nourishment for the species *Anthrenus vorax*, was about to begin.

Better storage conditions for the Library's nitrate-based film collection, most of which is stored in film vaults at Suitland, Maryland, will result when the installation of air-conditioning by the General Services Administration has been completed. Because such film deteriorates rapidly under poor storage conditions and can ignite spontaneously in excessively hot weather, each spring the Library has carefully examined its collection, can by can, weeding out deteriorating film and thus eliminating such fire hazards for the time being. The ultimate solution to the problem, of course, is to reproduce nitrate-based films on cellulose acetate or safety film, but that is a very expensive process. Meanwhile, proper air-conditioning will make unnecessary much of the inspection work that must now be done.

Because of the unsettled international situation the Library would be remiss if it did not plan for the protection of the collections in any eventuality. As noted earlier, an already existing Defense Planning Committee was formalized and the Keeper of the Collections was designated as chairman. The microfilming of the National Union Catalog and certain copyright records as a security measure was the outstanding concrete achievement of the year, but definite plans have also been made for the emergency protection of the Library's treasures. Mr. Harold Thomen of the Loan Division was detailed from early December 1951 until the end of the fiscal year to assist in this work.

Isolated approaches to this problem of protection are not likely to be very fruitful in the absence of appropriations to support them. The Library was therefore glad to participate in the work of a joint committee of the Council of National Library Associations appointed to study the safeguarding of library materials in a national emergency. During the year this committee was expanded to include representatives of museums, archival establishments, and national research councils. The Director of the Library's Reference Department, Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, was elected chairman of the committee, which is now known as the Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Scientific Resources and which will spearhead the attack on the problem.

Building Maintenance and Protection

The care and maintenance of the two Library buildings was continued during the year very much as in the past, except that there seemed to be a great deal more to do and less to do it with. Major moves mentioned elsewhere in this report placed a heavy burden on the labor force in particular, and certain routine cleaning operations had to be abandoned or delayed as a consequence.

In connection with work on the tunnel along Second Street, contractors' offices were built on the grounds of both Library buildings, and there was general disruption of traffic on the street between them. In spite of the confusion and clutter that came from this work, one of the most pleasing developments of the year was the improved appearance of the grounds; a competent gardener was employed and the effects of his skill were soon evident. Another major improvement was made when, for the first time in the memory of the oldest employees in point of service, the driveway in front of the Main Building was resurfaced.

The Guard Force performs the important duty of protecting the buildings and their contents, the employees, and visitors. There was an unusual number of important visitors during the year, some of whom are noted in the chapter on concerts, exhibits, and special events. The total number of visitors was about the same as the previous year, 985,000 as compared with 990,500 in fiscal year 1951. Regular inspections of buildings and grounds were made and extra work that resulted from the construction of the tunnel on Second Street was performed with no increase in force. Fifteen of the guards and their officers attended the Guard Training School of the Public Buildings Service, and they were commended for passing the course with the highest average ever made by a comparable group.

Photoduplication Service

The Library's Photoduplication Service, which is a self-sustaining business operating on a revolving-fund basis, had an increase in sales over fiscal year 1951 that amounted to \$64,000. Demand for photostats increased from 13.3 percent to 26.5 percent of the total reproductions sold and the demand for photographs also went up while that for microfilms and enlargement prints dropped. Comparative statistics on photoduplicates produced during the last 5 years are contained in appendix IV.

New equipment is bought as needed to keep the Photoduplication Laboratory up to the best modern standard. During the year a Flofilm Duplex Microfilm Camera, Model 90-03, an automatic camera that produces images from documents not exceeding 14 inches in width, was purchased. Both sides of a document can be filmed by it simultaneously if desired and various reduction ratios are possible. Of particular value is the high speed at which this camera operates. Another purchase was a Netherlands Flat Film Camera (NDR Micro-Camera), which exposes sufficient material for a whole microcard on a single piece of cut film from which the positive is then printed. A total of 50 images per card is possible. Studies were started with a view to developing this camera into an automatic one.

The various microfilming projects in which the Service has been engaged have all been cooperative in some respect. They have therefore been described in the chapter on cooperative bibliographic projects, with special attention to the checklists and other guides produced.

Other Administrative Services

A number of other central services are performed by the Administrative Department. The Secretary's Office, for instance, has charge, among other things, of receiving, routing, and delivering mail; the maintenance of a central file; the nearprint duplication of materials by a variety of processes; the retirement of records (some 988 cubic feet were disposed of during the fiscal year); the distribution of Library publications; and counseling on travel regulations.

Major Personnel Changes

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Dr. Frederick H. Wagman, who had been serving as Director of the Processing Department, was appointed Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian on November 20, 1951.

Mr. Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights, was appointed Register of Copyrights on September 12, 1951.

Mr. John W. Cronin was designated to serve as Acting Director of the Processing Department on November 20, 1951.

Mr. Lewis C. Coffin, Chief of the Order Division, was temporarily promoted to the position of Assistant Director of the Processing Department on March 10, 1952.

Mr. William H. Kurth, Assistant Chief of the Order Division, was temporarily promoted to the position of Chief of the Order Division on March 10, 1952.

Mr. Paul L. Berry received a temporary appointment as Assistant Chief of the Order Division in March 1952.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, who had been Chief of the Exhibits and Publications Section at the National Archives, was appointed to the position of Information and Publications Officer of the Library on August 1, 1951.

Mrs. Mary B. McMahon, who had served as Assistant Director of Women's Activities at WMAL and as Assistant Director of Agriculture for CBS, was appointed Assistant Information Officer on September 17, 1951.

Mr. Gordon W. Patterson was promoted from Stack Inspector to Assistant Chief of the Stack and Reader Division on July 23, 1951.

Mr. Eugene C. Powell, Jr., returned to the Library as Classification Officer in the Personnel Division on March 3, 1952.

Mr. Francis Valeo was appointed Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Legislative Reference Service on July 3, 1951.

Mrs. Ida F. Wilson was promoted from Administrative Assistant to Assistant Secretary of the Library on July 23, 1951.

Mrs. Jean Metz, who had been Assistant Selection Officer, was promoted to the position of Selection Officer on March 24, 1952.

Mr. Rudolf Smits was appointed Chief of the Cyrillic Union Catalog Section of the Processing Department in January 1952.

Mr. Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief of the Rare Books Division, became Acting Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* in December 1951.

Mr. John F. Stearns became Chief of the Aeronautics Division on July 3, 1951.

Mr. Robert H. Land, who had been Librarian of the College of William and Mary, was appointed Assistant Chief of the Manuscripts Division on November 15, 1951.

Mr. Edward A. Finlayson, Chief of the Card Division, was transferred to the position of Assistant Chief of the Union Catalog Division on November 19, 1951.

Mr. Alpheus L. Walter, Assistant Chief of the Card Division, was promoted to the position of Chief of the Division on December 25, 1951.

Miss Elizabeth Hope Harding was promoted from Administrative Assistant in the Card Division to Assistant Chief of the Division on March 18, 1952.

Mrs. Edythe W. First, who had served as Management Officer of the Administrative Department, became Executive Assistant in the Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian on January 17, 1952.

Mr. Robert D. Stevens, who had been head of the American and British Exchange Section in the Exchange and Gift Division, was promoted to the position of head of the Serial Record Section in the Order Division on April 21, 1952.

Mr. Edmond L. Applebaum was promoted from assistant head to head of the American and British Exchange Section in the Exchange and Gift Division on May 6, 1952.

Mr. Alan L. Heyneman, who had been serving as assistant head of the Order Section in the Order Division, was appointed New York representative of the Card Division on April 21, 1952.

A number of consultants were also appointed during the year. The list of officers of the Library at the beginning of this report includes their names and assignments and also those of the Fellows of the Library.

RESIGNATIONS

Mr. John Lester Nolan resigned on March 6, 1952, to accept the position of Director of Library Services for the Department of State in London. Mr. Nolan had served in many capacities since coming to the Library in 1940, the last being (from November 1951) Assistant Director of the Processing Department.

Miss Lena Stewart resigned as Classification Officer on November 30, 1951, to become Classification Analyst in the Classification Branch of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in the Department of State.

Mr. Robert Gibbs, legal analyst for the Legislative Reference Service, who had been with the Library for nearly 25 years, resigned on April 11, 1952, to take a post with the Department of Defense.

Mr. Lawrence W. Gunther, Assistant Chief of the Division for the Blind and a member of the staff of the Library since 1929, resigned to accept a position as trust officer with a local bank.

Miss Helen Anne Hilker, Assistant Information Officer, resigned on August 10, 1951, to resume her newspaper career.

RETIREMENTS

Miss Stella R. Clemence, for 23 years a member of the Manuscript Division staff, retired on March 31, 1952. Miss Clemence's outstanding accomplishments in the field of Hispanic studies are best exemplified in the two publications she compiled on the Edward S. Harkness Collection, *Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts Concerning Peru, 1531-1651* (1932) and *Documents from Early Peru, the Pizarros and the Almagros, 1531-1578* (1936). Her devotion both to duty and to scholarship are witnessed by her voluntary continuation, after her retirement, with the exacting editorial work of preparing a third volume on the Harkness Collection for the press.

Mr. Simon Lasica retired on March 31, 1952, after nearly 28 years of service as correspondence clerk, searcher, associate and

assistant attorney, copyright examiner, and Acting Chief of the Reference Division of the Copyright Office.

Miss M. Viola Goodrich retired on August 31, 1951, from her position as cataloger of French publications in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

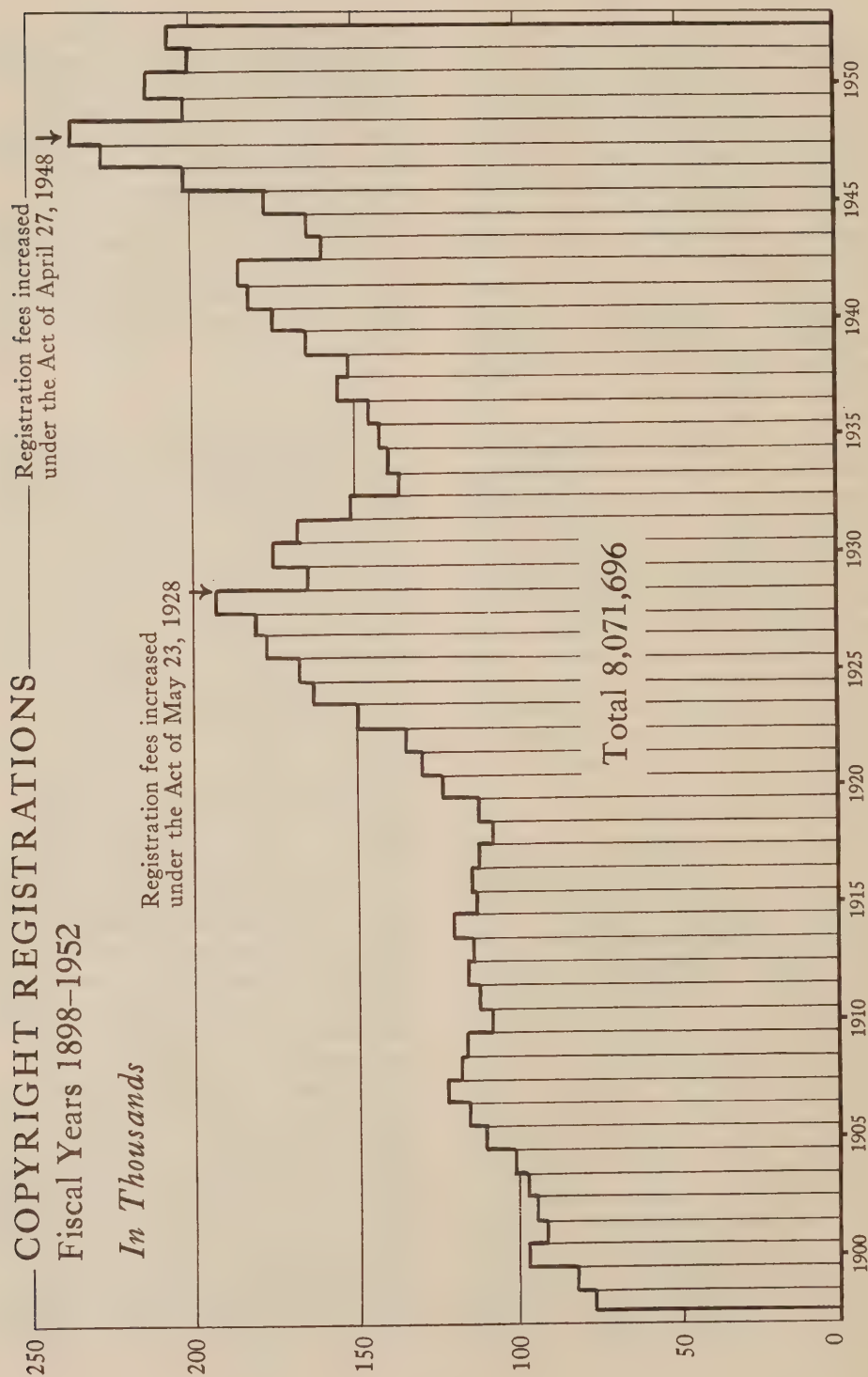
Mr. Chester A. Atkinson retired from the staff of the Stack and Reader Division on December 31, 1951. The oldest employee in point of service at the time of his leaving, he had served the Library faithfully for 44 years.

DEATHS

Dr. Leicester B. Holland, Honorary Consultant in Fine Arts, died on February 7, 1952. A distinguished scholar in the fields of architecture and classical archaeology, Dr. Holland came to the Library in September 1929 and became Chief of the Division of Fine Arts and first incumbent of the Chair of Fine Arts. Among his accomplishments were the creation of the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture and the inauguration of the Library's National Exhibition of Prints. He resigned in 1943, and at the time of his death he was head of the Department of Architecture at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Miss Lottie M. Manross died on December 17, 1951. She came to the staff in 1923 as an expert in German and Romance languages, serving first as translator and ultimately, after progressively more responsible assignments, as chief researcher on Latin American affairs for the Legislative Reference Service.

Dr. Walter T. Swingle, Honorary Consultant on the Development of the Orientalia Collections and a member of the Department of Agriculture's staff for half a century, died on January 19, 1952. An internationally known botanist, Dr. Swingle was one of the Library's staunchest friends. To his initiative and interest were due much of the growth of the Chinese and Japanese collections.



CHAPTER X

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

SIR: The Copyright Office business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, are summarized as follows:

Copyright Business

Registrations of claims to copyright increased from 200,354 in fiscal 1951 to 203,705 this fiscal year, an increase of 3,351 or 1.6 percent, resuming the pattern of annual increase that was interrupted by a decline last year. The largest number of registrations, 56,509, including both domestic and foreign, were made in Class B, for separate issues of periodicals and newspapers. In second place, registrations in Class E (musical compositions) totaled 51,538, while registrations made in Class A (books, pamphlets, etc.) numbered 49,403. (See the chart on the following page for registrations by subject matter classes.) It is interesting to note that music replaced books as second in number of registrations made, while books dropped to third place, previously occupied by music. For each 100 claims registered 3 were rejected, an acceptance rate of 97 percent; 15 out of every 100 claims required correspondence.

The total revenues were \$803,168.50 in fiscal 1952 as compared to \$797,960.50 in fiscal 1951, an increase in total fees applied of \$5,208, or 0.6 percent. A breakdown of the fees is given in a table, "Summary of Copyright Business," at the end of this report.

Reference services to the public included the completion of 28,500 title searches, representing an increase of 1.2 percent over 1951.

Transferrals to the collections of the Library amounted to 202,255 copies of all works selected.

Foreign Registrations

Registrations made under Public Law 84, the amendment to the Copyright Law that became effective on June 3, 1949, and established for foreign works an alternative to the payment of the registration fee, increased from 8,603 last year to 10,067 this year, a gain of 17 percent. Most of this increase centered in the class of foreign musical compositions, where registrations amounted to 57 percent of the total made under Public Law 84 in 1952.

Registration fees for 1,990 foreign works were paid during the year, a ratio of 1 to 5 registrations without fees made under P. L. 84. During the fiscal year 1939, the last year before the outbreak of World War II, 10,572 registrations were made for foreign works. In fiscal 1952, with 12,057 such registrations, this prewar mark was surpassed.

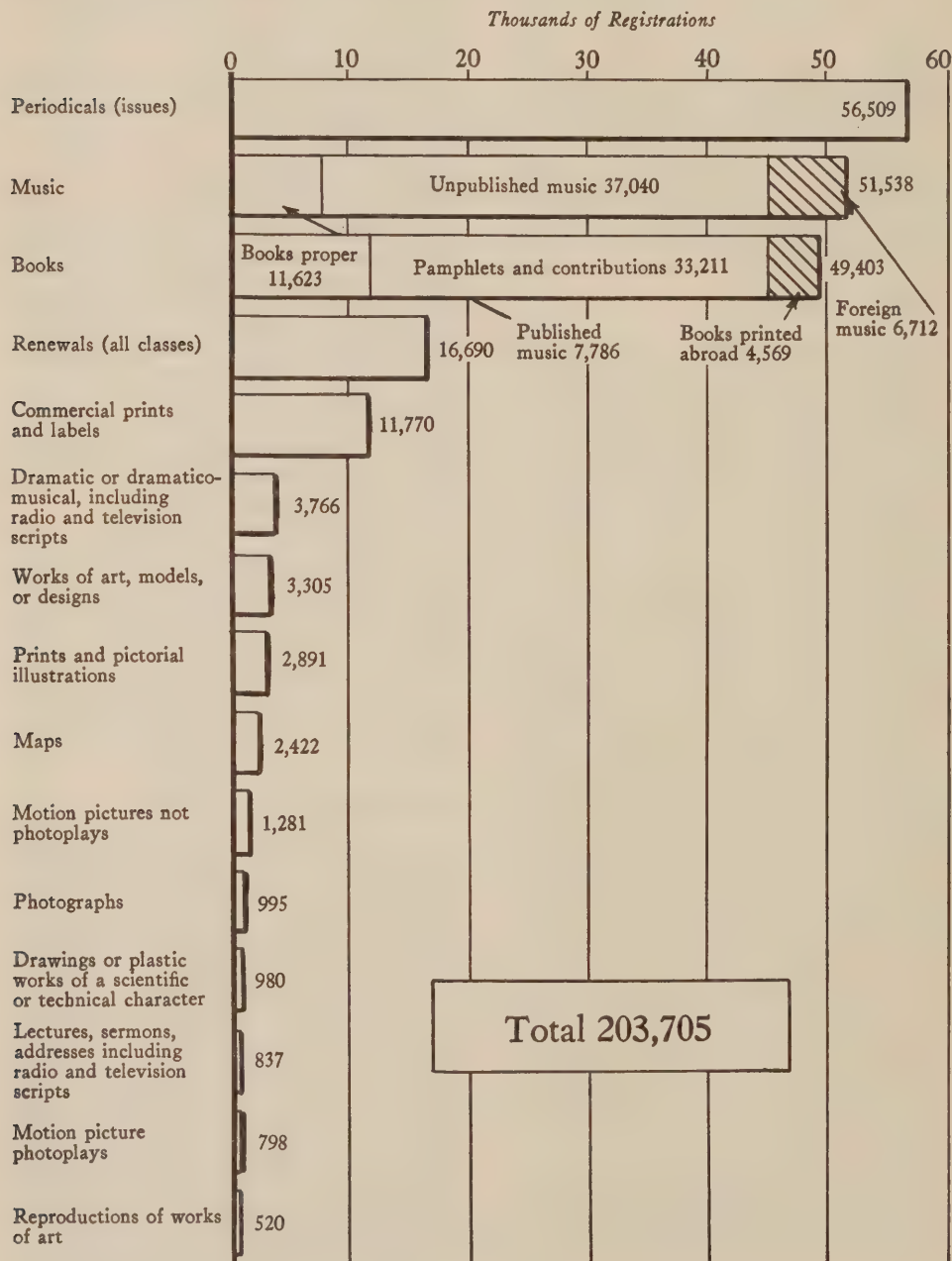
Administrative Projects

Early in December 1951, two temporary staffs were recruited, one to complete the Assignment Title Card Index for the period 1909-38, the other to review for completeness the Music Title Card Catalog covering the period 1897-1937. The objective of the Assignment Title Card Project was to make available title cards for documents recorded prior to 1938, for which only meager assignor/assignee cards existed. The lack of title cards for assignments recorded before that date frequently increases the cost of a search in that period because of the detailed check the reference searchers very often have to make of recorded documents containing hundreds of

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS

By Subject Matter Classes

Fiscal Year 1952



titles. Before this project was terminated for budgetary reasons in the spring of 1952, approximately 79,000 title cards, representing the documents recorded in 118 volumes, were produced, thus furnishing the Office with an almost complete assignment title card index from March 1931 to date. The 245 volumes not yet covered contain an estimated 358,000 titles. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be available during the next fiscal year to complete the project or at least to reduce the number of titles undindexed. The clients of the Copyright Office will be the beneficiaries of this work as it will result in speedier searches at reduced cost.

The Music Title Card project presented a task of major proportions. The music title card catalog contains over 1,000,000 cards against which the 745,000 individual titles as recorded in the record books had to be checked. One hundred and seventeen thousand titles were searched before the project was discontinued, likewise for budgetary reasons. Although a project of this kind improves our card catalogs, it should not be revived unless funds are available in an amount sufficient to complete the review of the entire catalog. This card catalog bears the heaviest traffic of all the separate indexes of the Copyright Office, however, and the need for repair and maintenance is serious.

Fiscal 1952 saw the introduction of two improved procedures in correspondence control as part of the over-all administrative management program. In a registry office the size of the Copyright Office, where more than a thousand pieces of mail are received daily and at least that many dispatched, the speed with which this correspondence is handled is sometimes of vital importance. The new system established categories according to the subject content for all incoming mail and deadlines within which letters in each class must either receive final action or acknowledgment. For the control of letters originating in the Copyright Office, a system was devised to provide for a timely follow-up of incoming letters requiring an answer to assure that

pending cases are disposed of as expeditiously as possible. It is expected that when these procedures are in full operation only about half as much unanswered correspondence will be on hand at any one time as was the case previously.

Acquisition of Deposits Under Sections 13 and 14 of Title 17, U. S. Code

A map project was organized in the Compliance Section of the Reference Division, with the Map Division of the Library cooperating, in an effort to determine the degree to which map publishers comply with the deposit provisions of the copyright law. Although only 60 map publishers were reached by the end of the fiscal year, this project resulted in approximately 1,000 map registrations, with fees and value of material deposited amounting to over \$13,000. It is planned to expand this program to include many more map and atlas publishers during the coming year.

Plans are being considered for the inauguration of a similar project in the motion picture and television fields. Only two companies were consulted about this during the year, but both of them advised that they had numerous registrations to be made.

In the tremendously important field of photographs, the acquisition by the Library of such material through the channel of copyright deposits has dropped to a small volume, despite the enormous number of photographs of the American scene of real value that are being taken. It is believed that the expense involved (\$4.00 for each separate registration) is the main deterrent to deposit and registration under the copyright law. We are therefore exploring the possibility of adopting some procedure whereby a considerable number of prints may be registered upon a single application and at one fee. This, it is hoped, would be an inducement to photographers to deposit their photos under the copyright law. The registration of a roll of microfilmed photographs has been suggested as one possible

solution. During the coming year it is anticipated that the problem will be studied with representatives of the national photographic associations.

Copyright Cataloging

Progress has been made towards securing a more uniformly consistent approach to the cataloging of copyrighted works. Searches may now be made in the Copyright Card Catalog for most works by author, title, and claimant. Claimant indexes were added to the book and unpublished music parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* for the first time this year.

December 1951 saw the appearance, under the imprint of the Copyright Office, of *Motion Pictures, 1912-1939*. Covering more than 50,000 films, this publication brought together in one alphabet the most comprehensive listing of motion pictures yet produced in the United States. With the assistance of temporary personnel made available early in 1952, work was started on a supplementary volume of motion pictures covering the period 1940 through 1949. With this supplementary volume in existence, data regarding approximately 70,000 motion pictures produced in a period of 38 years will be conveniently available for use in research.

The publication of a monthly catalog, *Notice of Use of Music on Mechanical Instruments*, was undertaken on an experimental basis. Originally part of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* from 1909 to 1928, it was discontinued in the latter year. Now, with mechanical recordings of music soaring to unprecedented highs, the record of the notice of use assumes importance under section 1 (e) of the copyright law.

Significant Examining Developments

In February the Copyright Office registered, as a dramatic composition, a claim to copyright in Hanya Holm's choreography for "Kiss Me Kate." The application was accompanied by a microfilmed

copy of the dances scored in a notation system originated by Rudolf von Laban. Although the Office action in registering the claim was described in the press as one which was entirely unprecedented and of "enormous significance," it actually involved no basic departure from our established practice. Only the nature of the deposit was new. The Office had never registered a claim to copyright in a work scored in Laban notation. Laban notation, however, is no more than a shorthand system for setting down exact body positions and movements in a dance. The movements constituted the "work" which was deposited and since they were "dramatic" (they helped to tell the Spewack version of "The Taming of the Shrew"), the work qualified for registration in Class D. It is sometimes overlooked that pantomimes have been adjudged dramatic compositions and are listed in our Regulations among the kinds of works registrable in Class D.

The last thorough study of prints and labels was made in 1940, when the registration function in this field was transferred from the Patent Office. The Lanham Trade-Mark Act, however, which provides for entry of certain labels on the Supplemental Register in the Patent Office, has been in operation since 1947 and it seemed advisable to ascertain to what extent there might be an overlapping of authority for the registration of labels. No policy changes have as yet been made as a result of the study, though some clarification and restatement of office procedures is clearly desirable. It is apparent, for example, that the fact that a work is used as a label does not entitle it to copyright registration if it does not embody sufficient copyrightable pictorial or textual matter.

Opinion of the Comptroller General

In July 1951, an opinion of the Acting Comptroller General solved one of the Office's recurrent problems. The question was: May the Register of Copyrights record an assignment of copyright to the United States at the request of another

Government agency without requiring the payment of the statutory fees therefor? Applying the canon of statutory interpretation that the sovereign is not affected by statutory provisions unless expressly named therein or included by necessary implication and noting the fact that the term "person" does not, in common usage, include the sovereign, the Acting Comptroller General concluded that there appeared to be no legal objection to recording such assignments without requiring a fee.

The Legal Staff

During the past year, a change in the structure of the Legal Staff resulted from the necessity for more specialization and coordination of the legal work of the Copyright Office. As a result of this change, it is possible to perform a wider range of functions than heretofore and, at the same time, keep the Register of Copyrights closely advised on a day-to-day basis on the currency of all legal matters. The Legal Staff at present consists of a Principal Legal Advisor, who serves both as an administrative coordinating officer and as a legal specialist, a Senior Attorney, who deals with various current legal questions of domestic and foreign law and supervises the preparation of Office publications of a legal nature, and two full-time attorneys, who are concerned primarily with background legal research. In addition, the Legal Staff utilizes the services of several legal examiners in the Examining Division on a part-time basis to perform legal research, thus supplementing the small staff of attorneys in the Register's Office.

A new procedure set up during the past year involved the establishment of a legal docket. By the use of this docket it is possible to keep close administrative control over all legal problems assigned to the various staff members. A weekly report is made by each attorney, which is of further assistance in determining the progress and development of the individual problems.

A monthly bibliographical bulletin intended primarily to assist the personnel of

the Office in the acquisition of, and of information concerning, current legal literature, recent court decisions, and other relevant matters was produced on an experimental basis.

International Copyright

An important phase of the work of the Legal Staff has been in the field of reciprocal copyright relations with a number of foreign countries. As an aftermath of World War II, changes took place in the political status of certain countries, including Japan, Germany, Burma, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia. This raised questions concerning the continued existence of previously established copyright relations with those countries or their mother countries. The Office has been working in close association with the Department of State to explore the problems and to bring about a satisfactory solution to them.

Under Section 9 of Title 17, U. S. C., the President issued three new proclamations that extended the time for compliance with formalities of registration for works of nationals of Finland, Italy, and Denmark that were (1) first produced or published outside the United States on or after September 3, 1939, or (2) were subject to renewal of copyright since that date. These agreements are self-terminating at the end of one year. The Finnish proclamation was dated November 16, 1951, the Italian proclamation, December 12, 1951, and the proclamation in favor of Denmark, February 4, 1952.

The treaty of peace with Japan, which was ratified by the Senate on March 20, 1952, contained a provision that affects the copyright relations of the United States and Japan. Under the provision, the United States is permitted a period of one year from the coming into effect of the treaty to decide whether the copyright treaty of 1905 should be continued in force. Unless the United States notifies Japan within that time limit, the treaty shall be regarded as abrogated. The opportunity has thus been presented for the initiation

of negotiations for a much more desirable reciprocal copyright arrangement with Japan to replace the 1905 treaty to which United States authors have long objected because of the provision thereof that translations could be made and published without their authorization.

In connection with Unesco copyright activities, mention should be made that in June 1951, the Fourth Committee of Experts met in Paris and prepared a preliminary draft of the proposed Universal Copyright Convention. The Paris draft was discussed in New York with the Copyright Panel of the U. S. National Commission for Unesco on August 15, 1951, and on January 21, 1952. The January meeting followed the successful conclusion of a meeting of copyright experts of the American Republics at the Pan American Union, held January 14-17, 1952, at which the United States was represented by Dr. Luther H. Evans, delegate, and Messrs. Roger Dixon, Arthur Fisher, Sydney M. Kaye, and John Schulman, as advisors. The meeting at the Pan American Union adopted resolutions calling the attention of the member Governments of the Organization of American States to the importance of being represented at the Intergovernmental Conference in Geneva in August 1952 and to specific language proposed for Article XVI of the Convention. The proposed Article XVI provides that the Universal Convention will not abrogate existing conventions, but where there are any differences, the most recent convention will govern.

In February 1952, the United States transmitted its answer to Unesco's request for observations on the draft of the Universal Copyright Convention. The proposed answer was discussed with the Panel at the January meeting in New York. In June preparations for the August Intergovernmental Conference in Geneva were continued, and materials were prepared for review with the U. S. Delegation and the Panel in July 1952. Mr. A. L. Kaminstein participated actively in the analysis

of these problems and the drafting of working papers.

Legislation

On May 10, 1951, Congressman Emanuel Celler introduced H. R. 4059, a bill to remove the domestic manufacturing requirements for the acquisition of copyright by certain foreign nationals. Lengthy hearings were held on January 28 and 30 and on February 1, 1952. The bill was favorably reported with amendments by Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Judiciary Committee on February 28, 1952. The full Judiciary Committee on March 25, 1952, voted not to report the bill to the floor of Congress. The primary purpose of this bill was to provide certain modification of the manufacturing requirements of the law to pave the way for United States adherence to the proposed Unesco Universal Convention. Until this or similar legislation passes the Congress, the United States may not be able to ratify this Convention.

The only significant copyright bill during the past year which was enacted by the Congress was H. R. 3589*, introduced on April 6, 1951. It amends section 1 (c) of the copyright law to afford recording and performance rights in nondramatic literary works. Thus a gap in the present law caused by the development of improved technical devices has been filled and an inequity to authors and proprietors of these nondramatic literary works corrected.

An important and controversial bill in the field of copyright, H. R. 5473, was presented to the Congress on September 25, 1951. It was designed to remove the present exception in section 1 (e) of the copyright law whereby phonograph records played on juke-boxes are not subject to the public-performance-for-profit royalties afforded for the rendition of all other forms

*It became Public Law 575, 82d Congress, when signed by the President on July 17, 1952. Effective date is January 1, 1953.

of musical compositions. After three separate sets of hearings and considerable testimony from many branches of industry, the Subcommittee, in the last days of the session, recommended to the full Judiciary Committee that a substitute proposal be considered, namely, that the present royalty of two cents a composition provided for in section 1 (e) be increased to three cents. The interesting feature of this report was that a minority of the subcommittee urged that this problem be given more study with the view of protecting the composer of musical compositions in his right to obtain royalties from public performance of his compositions on records played on juke-boxes, and at the same time, to protect the small businessman who owned only a single juke-box in connection with his restaurant or tavern.

At the request of the Copyright Office, Congressman Joseph Bryson of South Carolina introduced H. R. 8273 on June 18, 1952. It provided that when the last day for making any deposit or application, or for paying any fee, or for delivering any other material to the Copyright Office falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday within the District of Columbia, such action may be taken on the next succeeding business day. This bill passed the House but, because it did not reach the Senate until the closing days of the session, it failed to be reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is anticipated, however, that the bill will be reintroduced at the next session of Congress, and it is hoped that, being of a noncontroversial nature, it will be passed.

A private relief bill, H. R. 7356, introduced on April 1, 1952, proposed to create a renewal copyright in a book published by the University of Chicago Press which had lapsed into the public domain because of failure to file a timely renewal application. On June 18, 1952, the subcommittee reported the bill adversely, and on June 24, 1952, the House Judiciary Committee tabled the bill.

Significant Copyright Cases

In last year's report mention was made of the case of *Stein et al. v. Expert Lamp Company*, 96 F. Supp. 97 (N. D. Ill. 1951), affirmed, 188 F. 2d 611 (7th Cir. 1951). A later related case, *Stein et al. v. Rosenthal et al.*, 103 F. Supp. 227 (S. D. Cal., 1952), held: "Protection is not dissipated by taking an unadulterated object of art as copyrighted and integrating it into commercially valuable merchandise." As in the earlier case the work involved was a lamp, the base of which was a sculptured figure.

The court expressed a liberal doctrine in regard to the notice provisions of the copyright law in *National Comics Publications, Inc. v. Fawcett Publications, Inc., et al.*, 191 F. 2d 594 (2d Cir. 1951). Judge Learned Hand held that "any notice is sufficient which gives the substance of what is prescribed in Section 19."

There was an interesting hint in *G. Ricciardi & Co. v. Haendler*, 194 F. 2d 914 (2d Cir. 1952), that distinctive and artistic typography might possibly be copyright subject matter. In this case, however, the issue was unfair competition. It was held that the photographing of the printed score of an opera which was in the public domain was not unfair competition.

In *Foreign & Domestic Music Corp. v. Licht et al.*, 196 F. 2d 627 (2d Cir. 1952), the court held that reproduction on the "sound track" for a motion-picture film of the words and music of a copyrighted song infringed the copyright and that such reproduction amounted to making a copy.

A liberal view of the notice, "new matter," and of assignment provisions of the copyright law was expressed in *Wrench v. Universal Pictures Company, Inc., et al.*, 104 F. Supp. 374 (S. D. N. Y., 1952). The court sustained assignee's copyright in the book publication of a story previously published in a magazine which was copyrighted in assignor's name, even though the notice in the book lacked the date of publication of the earlier magazine version and thus might have been regarded as post-

dated and the assignee had substituted her name in the notice prior to recordation of the assignment document. The court held

that the book contained substantial new matter entitled to separate copyright and thus the book was a new work.

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Numbers of Registrations, etc., for 5 Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1948.....	\$525, 510. 25	\$487, 475. 20	238, 121	7, 906
1949.....	889, 105. 92	834, 738. 05	201, 190	36, 931
1950.....	879, 169. 17	849, 661. 22	210, 564	9, 374
1951.....	847, 399. 13	797, 960. 50	200, 354	10, 210
1952.....	847, 106. 20	803, 168. 50	203, 705	3, 351
Total.....	3, 988, 290. 67	3, 773, 003. 47	1, 053, 934

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1948 to 1952

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	19, 572	20, 508	22, 648	22, 544	23, 246
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	71, 594	67, 854	68, 770	62, 370	59, 782
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	5, 963	3, 815	4, 437	3, 408	3, 320
	Total.....	97, 129	92, 177	95, 855	88, 322	86, 348
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2, 545	2, 644	5, 893	6, 502	6, 282
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	683	595	1, 571	2, 235	2, 027
	Total.....	100, 357	95, 416	103, 319	97, 059	94, 657
B	Periodicals.....	119, 398	108, 374	110, 872	110, 258	113, 011
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.....	1, 263	1, 036	1, 008	693	837
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	6, 659	5, 720	4, 969	4, 604	4, 243
E	Musical compositions.....	85, 359	58, 087	65, 791	60, 665	65, 125
F	Maps.....	2, 855	4, 627	3, 273	4, 037	4, 844
G	Works of art, models or designs.....	5, 055	4, 349	5, 904	5, 034	4, 820
H	Reproduction of works of art.....	609	469	620	872	1, 040
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	2, 336	1, 603	1, 947	1, 484	1, 554
J	Photographs.....	2, 945	1, 891	1, 939	1, 302	1, 585
KK & K	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations....	34, 563	35, 577	35, 233	31, 095	29, 301
L	Motion-picture photoplays.....	1, 254	1, 330	1, 528	1, 663	1, 595
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1, 914	2, 111	2, 141	2, 461	2, 412
	Total.....	364, 567	320, 590	338, 544	321, 227	325, 024

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1948 to 1952

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	9, 786	10, 254	11, 323	11, 272	11, 623
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	35, 797	33, 929	34, 383	31, 199	29, 891
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	5, 963	4, 140	4, 438	3, 408	3, 320
	Total	51, 546	48, 323	50, 144	45, 879	44, 834
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign lan- guage	2, 545	2, 644	3, 710	3, 536	3, 382
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	683	595	1, 040	1, 118	1, 187
	Total	54, 774	51, 562	54, 894	50, 533	49, 403
B	Periodicals (numbers)	59, 699	54, 163	55, 436	55, 129	56, 509
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1, 263	1, 036	1, 007	693	837
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compo- sitions	6, 128	5, 159	4, 427	3, 992	3, 766
E	Musical compositions	72, 339	48, 210	52, 309	48, 319	51, 538
F	Maps	1, 456	2, 314	1, 638	1, 992	2, 422
G	Works of art, models or designs	3, 938	3, 281	4, 013	3, 428	3, 305
H	Reproductions of works of art	309	239	326	453	520
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 619	1, 063	1, 316	953	980
J	Photographs	1, 844	1, 134	1, 143	770	995
KK	Commercial prints and labels	10, 619	13, 233	13, 320	11, 981	11, 770
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	6, 686	4, 358	4, 309	3, 590	2, 891
L	Motion-picture photoplays	632	667	782	835	798
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	999	1, 096	1, 113	1, 314	1, 281
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels	20				
R	Renewals of all classes	15, 796	13, 675	14, 531	16, 372	16, 690
	Total	238, 121	201, 190	210, 564	200, 354	203, 705

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1952

Balance on hand July 1, 1951.....	\$165,085.17
Gross receipts July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.....	847,106.20
<hr/>	
Total to be accounted for.....	1,012,191.37
Refunded.....	\$32,604.83
Checks returned unpaid.....	659.10
Deposited as earned fees.....	791,925.00
Balance carried over to July 1, 1952:	
Fees earned in June 1952 but not deposited until July 1952. \$75,483.50	
Unfinished business balance.....	24,477.03
Deposit accounts balance.....	87,041.91
	<hr/>
	187,002.44
	<hr/>
	1,012,191.37

Fees Applied

Registrations for prints and labels.....	11,770 at 6.00	70,620.00
Registrations for published works.....	121,482 at 4.00	485,928.00
Registrations for unpublished works.....	43,696 at 4.00	174,784.00
Registrations for renewals.....	16,690 at 2.00	33,380.00
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Total number of registrations.....	¹ 193,638	
Fees for registrations.....		764,712.00
Fees for recording assignments.....	\$17,978.50	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	5,312.50	
Fees for notices of user recorded.....	2,690.50	
Fees for certified documents.....	1,870.00	
Fees for searches made.....	10,605.00	
	<hr/>	38,456.50
		<hr/>
Total fees earned.....		803,168.50

¹ Excludes 10,067 registrations made under Public Law 84.

Respectfully submitted

WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 31, 1952

ARTHUR FISHER,
Register of Copyrights

APPENDIXES

Appendix I. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service ¹

CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

	Readers counted	Materials issued for use		Outside the buildings	Reference and loan requests received by telephone				Readers' reference questions answered	Reference Conferences	Bibliographies prepared			Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for Photo-duplication Service	Reference services through correspondence		Articles prepared for publication			Special reference studies or reports																							
		Inside the buildings			Congress	Government	Other	Total			Number	Number of pages	Number of entries			Individual replies	Form letter replies	Number	Number of pages	Reference research hours required	Number	Number of pages	Reference research hours required																					
		Volumes	Other units																																									
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:																																												
Aeronautics Division.....	1, 120	2, 405		* 1, 137	21	870	433	1, 324	777	237	29	95	915		732	86		3	39	64																								
European Affairs Division.....					99	895	521	1, 515		952				63	16	68	6	2	259	1, 372	3	190	212																					
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....		97, 422	35, 434		888	7, 959	35, 202	44, 049	196, 561	1, 249	29	1, 041	7, 407	52		3, 502	6, 048	4	73	254	16	188	409																					
Hispanic Foundation.....					16	124	518	658	319	154	7	4	3, 244	22	2	192																												
Loan Division.....		16, 519		211, 924	18, 477	5, 736	3, 669	27, 882	3, 092						119	352	320																											
Manuscripts Division.....	5, 267		39, 772	* 294	20	472	921	1, 413	* 1, 551	2, 432					2, 752	1, 155		44	299	377	39	289	292																					
Map Division.....	4, 252	11, 318	52, 301	* 2, 354	255	1, 297	2, 228	3, 780	7, 541	129	1	52	215		1, 657	413		7	274	1, 378																								
Music Division.....	14, 605	31, 157		* 1, 518			16, 423	16, 423	3, 570	5, 712					2, 035	2, 368	12, 467																											
Orientalia Division.....	9, 178	24, 290	22, 024	* 2, 463	199	2, 561	4, 944	7, 704	7, 332	2, 520	84	235	2, 569	852	1, 292	823		47	324	693	36	307	432																					
Prints and Photographs Division.....	1, 760		7, 947	* 10, 434	87	320	823	1, 230	4, 339	177					10, 704	1, 131	72	1	20	(*)																								
Rare Books Division.....	5, 835	22, 863					1, 035	1, 035	932	403	4	210	1, 053		1, 393	547		5	92	111																								
Microfilm Reading Room.....	1, 977	2, 524	2, 076	* 87	29	348	598	975	537	185					749	243																												
Science Division *						25	12	37		14	5					20					14																							
Serials Division.....	137,331	75, 029	539, 253	* 35, 800	7, 038	11, 985	13, 640	32, 663	96, 473	2, 020	6	33	326	11	5, 136	1, 526	104																											
Slavic Division *					102	204	1, 544	1, 750	303	334	46	1, 228	5, 998	96	50	44		10	124	536	15	102	594																					
Stack and Reader Division.....	* 465,330	914, 296		* 132,068																																								
Total—1952.....																						646, 655	1, 197, 823	698, 807	211, 924	27, 231	32, 796	82, 311	142, 438	323, 327	16, 518	211	2, 898	21, 727	1, 096	26, 646	12, 470	19, 017	123	1, 504	4, 785	123	1, 076	1, 939
1951.....																						657, 553	1, 214, 235	610, 653	183, 618	22, 948	29, 551	82, 065	134, 564	370, 662	21, 638	225	2, 932	19, 382	1, 031	60, 595	11, 491	13, 266	139	3, 876	10, 205	104	529	1, 186
1950.....																						821, 695	1, 391, 726	564, 446	183, 685	23, 451	26, 625	69, 416	119, 498	415, 455	17, 259	276	1, 946	13, 776	1, 141	30, 858	13, 156	12, 986	134	2, 786	14, 164	92	522	1, 162
Division for the Blind.....																						21, 720			53, 717	23	22	3, 491	3, 536	57	204	39	381	2, 551	2	5	235	354	4	107	266	4	48	240
Motion Picture Collection.....																						125			* 163			1, 000	1, 000	104						359	88							
Technical Information Division *																						809			63, 952		5, 474	985	6, 459	809	285	300	13, 680	27, 138			1, 869	226	2	2, 493	8, 500	2	456	30, 000
Reference Department total, 1952..																						669, 309	1, 197, 823	698, 807	329, 593	27, 254	38, 292	87, 787	153, 433	324, 297	17, 007	550	16, 959	51, 416	1, 098	26, 651	14, 933	19, 685	129	4, 104	13, 551	129	1, 580	32, 179
LAW LIBRARY.....																						54, 425	216, 219		* 10, 294	5, 943	7, 596	4, 497	18, 036	57, 074	4, 827	46	140	1, 652	1, 361	363	660		10	453	(*)	186	1, 300	(*)
LAW LIBRARY CAPITOL.....																									3, 222																			
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE.....																						3, 101	16, 016		* 24, 071	51, 862	293	305	52, 460						1, 657	2, 485	7, 239					2, 800	13, 260	
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT.....																						16	38	9	4	34, 751	241		34, 996	1, 189	450	52	260	3, 643	74	62	1, 779	5, 148	74					
Grand total, 1952.....																						726, 851	1, 430, 096	698, 816	332, 819	85, 063	80, 932	92, 830	258, 925	382, 560	22, 284	7 648	17, 359	56, 711	4, 190	29, 561	24, 611	24, 833	213	4, 557	13, 551	3, 115	16, 140	32, 179
Comparative totals:																																												
1951.....																						740, 202	2, 045, 288	279, 069	73, 751	71, 850	94, 247	239, 848	428, 506	28, 098	428	3, 847	41, 069	3, 823	65, 066	21, 484	21, 840	266	5, 479	10, 313	2, 820	16, 970	1, 857	
1950.....																						900, 095	2, 186, 467	265, 336	73, 121	44, 959	79, 531	219, 043	494, 583	19, 431	495	4, 517	28, 098	2, 720	34, 601	20, 070	21, 038	134	2, 786	14, 164	3, 390	20, 555		
1949.....																						866, 669	2, 142, 653	230, 188	49, 848	42, 511	67, 948	160, 307	473, 846	20, 469	638	4, 218	41, 734	3, 723	81, 460	20, 264	30, 746							
1948.....																						878, 362	2, 081, 483	218, 141	57, 603	41, 645	72, 125	171, 373	452, 613	21, 450	654	2, 652	28, 266	4, 079	146, 496	20, 223	9, 437							

¹ This statement covers major reference and circulation services only. It should be noted that hours of public service were curtailed beginning October 2, 1950.

² Included in the Loan Division figure. (Total for the Legislative Reference Service also includes materials forwarded directly to Congressional offices.)

³ Recorded on a different basis from fiscal year 1950 and earlier.

⁴ Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room are computed. An actual count is not feasible because there are several entrances to the rooms and because there is a substantial amount of self-service by readers.

⁵ The Slavic Division was established on January 15, 1951, by General Order 1462.

⁶ Statistics are not available.

⁷ Does not include three bibliographies on cards comprising 367 entries, prepared by the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

⁸ Complete statistics are not available.

⁹ Reported previously under Science Division; given divisional status on April 22, 1952.

Appendix II. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1952

A. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS¹

American History and Civilization: A List of Guides and Annotated or Selective Bibliographies. Second (revised) edition. Compiled by Donald H. Mugridge. 1951. 18 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents. (The first edition was issued in December 1950.)

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1951. 1952. 180 p. Cloth. \$1.75.

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950. 1951. 9 p. Free.

The Arabian Peninsula: A Selected, Annotated List of Periodicals, Books, and Articles in English. 1951. 111 p. Processed. Paper. 80 cents.

Army Medical Library Catalog, 1951. 1952. 866 p. Paper. \$17.50.

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared by the Near East Section. Nos. 19–22. 1951–52. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 5, Nos. 3–4, and Vol. 6, Nos. 1–2. Available to depository libraries.

The Canterbury Pilgrims: Mural Paintings by Ezra Winter, N. A., 1946. Reprinted 1952. Free.

*Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.*²

Part 1A, Nos. 1–2. Books. January–December 1951. 794 p.

Part 1B, Nos. 1–2. Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals. January–December 1951. 674 p.

Part 2, Nos. 1–2. Periodicals. January–December 1951. 162 p.

Parts 3–4, Nos. 1–2. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery. January–December 1951. 170 p.

Part 5A, Nos. 1–2. Published Music. January–December 1951. 791 p.

Part 5B, Nos. 1–2. Unpublished Music. January–December 1951. 425 p.

Part 5C, Nos. 1–2. Renewal Registrations—Music. January–December 1951. 170 p.

Part 6, Nos. 1–2. Maps. January–December 1951. 153 p.

Parts 7–11A, Nos. 1–2. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations. January–December 1951. 239 p.

Part 11B, Nos. 1–2. Commercial Prints and Labels. January–December 1951. 204 p.

Parts 12–13. Nos. 1–2. Motion Pictures. January–December 1951. 153 p.

Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, Cumulative Supplement, 1948–51. Compiled by the Division for the Blind. 1952. 62 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

Catalog of the Tenth National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress, May 1 to August 1, 1952. 1952. 25 p. Free.

Cataloging Service. Bulletin Nos. 24–26, September 1951–March 1952. 1951–52. Free of charge to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Civil Defense—1951: A Reading List of Current Material. 1951. 30 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

Classification:

Class D. *Universal and Old World History.* 1916. Reprinted 1951. 633 p. Paper. \$3.50.

Class Z. *Bibliography and Library Science.* Third edition, January 1926. Reprinted 1951. 153 p. Paper. \$1.00.

Colorado: The Diamond Jubilee of Statehood. Catalog of an exhibition in the Library of Congress, November 14, 1951, to February 14, 1952. 1951. 75 p. Paper. \$1.00.

¹ All priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, unless otherwise indicated.

² Annual subscription price for complete yearly *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is \$20.00, payable to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. January–November 1951 and January–May 1952. 1951–52.

The *Cumulative Supplement* appears monthly and is cumulated each month through the June issue; the July to November issues will cumulate again from July. The December 1951 issue covered a two-year cumulation.

Da Capo. A Paper read before the Mothers' Club, Cambridge, Mass., March 13, 1951. By Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. 1952. 14 p. Distributed free by the Music Division.

Departmental and Divisional Manuals:

No. 19. *Disbursing Office.* 1951. 23 p., 34 tables. Processed. Paper. 40 cents.

No. 20. *Order Division.* 1952. 63 p. Processed. Paper. 45 cents.

Digest of Public General Bills with Index (82d Congress, 1st Session) Nos. 5–8 final issue (January–May 1951). 1951. Paper. \$5.00 subscription for each Session, domestic; \$6.25 foreign.

— (82d Congress, 2d Session) Nos. 1–5 (January–May 1952). 1952. Paper. \$6.50 subscription for each Session, domestic; \$8.50 foreign.

East European Accessions List. Vol. 1, Nos. 1–7 (September 1951–May 1952). 1951–52. Paper. 30 cents a copy; \$3.00 a year domestic; \$4.00 foreign.

Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Compiled by the European Affairs Division. 1952. 26 p. For sale by the University Press of Washington, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. Paper. 50 cents.

A Few Notes, &c. Upon the Declaration of Independence. 1950. Reprinted 1951. 11 p. Free.

The First Decade of the Federal Act for Copyright, 1790–1800. By Frederick R. Goff. 1951. 28 p. Offprint from *Essays Honoring Lawrence C. Wroth* (1951). Free copies may be obtained from the Rare Books Division.

Folk Music of the United States and Latin America. 1948. Reprinted 1952. 50 p. For sale by the Recording Laboratory, Music Division. Paper. 10 cents.

The Giant Bible of Mainz: 500th Anniversary, April Fourth, Fourteen Fifty-two—April Fourth, Nineteen Fifty-two. By Dorothy Miner, Keeper of Manuscripts, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Md. [1952] 31 p. Free.

A Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records. Supplement. Collected, compiled, and edited by William Summer Jenkins of the University of North Carolina. 1951. 161 p. Processed. For sale by the Photoduplication Service. Paper. \$3.00.

The Hotchkiss Map Collection. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear. 1951. 86 p. Processed. Paper. 60 cents.

Information Bulletin. Vol. 10, Nos. 27–52 (July 2–December 26, 1951), and Vol. 11, Nos. 1–27 (January 2–June 30, 1952). 1951–52. 53 nos. Processed. Free to libraries; \$2.00 a year to individuals.

Infrared in Relation to Skin and Underlying Tissues: A Bibliography. Compiled by Ursula Fleck of the Technical Information Division. April 1952. 20 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

International Economic and Social Development: A Selective Background Reading List. 1952. 55 p. Processed. Prepared for and available to delegates to the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, held at Washington, D. C., April 7–9, 1952.

Introduction to Africa: A Selective Guide to Background Reading. Compiled by the European Affairs Division. 1952. 237 p. For sale by the University Press of Washington, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. Paper. \$1.75.

Iran: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Hafez F. Farman. 1951. 100 p. Processed. Paper. 70 cents.

Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia. Fourth edition. Prepared jointly by the Washington, D. C., chapter of the Special Libraries Association and the Library of Congress. 1952. 153 p. Processed. Free to libraries and other interested institutions.

The Library of Congress Author Catalog. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July, August, October, November, and December 1951; January, February, April, and May 1952. 9 monthly issues. April–June and July–September 1951; January–March 1952. 3 quarterly issues.

— Annual Issue. 1951, 1952. 3 vols. 2,951 p. \$100.00 a year, including 9 monthly issues, 2 quarterly issues and an annual cumulation; \$40.00 a year for monthlies and quarterlies; \$65.00 for annual issues. Additional copies \$50.00 each.

- L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes.* Nos. 82–85 (April 1951–March 1952). 1951–52. 40 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic, \$2.00 foreign.
- Library of Congress Publications in Print, January 2, 1952.* 1952. 77 p. Processed. Free.
- The Library of Congress Subject Catalog. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards.* July–September 1951; January–March, April–June, 1952. 1951–52.
- . Annual Issue. 1951, 1952. 3 vols. 2,657 p. \$100.00 a year, including 3 quarterly issues and an annual issue.
- Manchuria: An Annotated Bibliography.* Compiled by Peter A. Berton, Consultant in Manchurian Bibliography, with the assistance of members of the Orientalia Division and the General Reference and Bibliography Division. 1951. 187 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.30.
- Marketing Maps of the United States: An Annotated Bibliography.* Compiled by Marie C. Goodman and Walter W. Ristow. Second (revised) edition. 1951. 100 p. Processed. Paper. 70 cents.
- The Melody of "The Star Spangled Banner" in the United States Before 1820.* By Richard S. Hill. 1951. 43 p. Offprint from *Essays Honoring Lawrence C. Wroth* (1951). Free copies may be obtained from the Music Division.
- Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, Vol. 42, Nos. 7–12 (July–December 1951), and Vol. 43, Nos. 1–6 (January–June 1952). 1951–52. 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic, \$2.25 foreign.
- . *Index.* Vol. 41, 1950, 34 p.; Vol. 42, 1951, 33 p. 1951–52.
- Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3–12 (June–December 1951; January–March 1952). 1951–52. 30 cents a copy; \$3.00 a year domestic, \$4.00 foreign.
- , Vol. 5, Nos. 1–2 (April–May 1952). 1952. Single copy prices vary; \$4.25 a year domestic, \$5.50 foreign.
- Motion Pictures, 1912–1939.* 1951. 1,256 p. For sale by the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Cloth. \$18.00.
- Music as the Language of Emotion.* A lecture given by Carroll C. Pratt, Professor of Psychology at Princeton University, on December 21, 1950, under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund in the Library. 1952. 26 p. Free copies may be obtained from the Music Division.
- Music Subject Headings Used on Printed Catalog Cards of the Library of Congress.* Compiled by the Subject Cataloging Division. 1952. 133 p. Cloth. \$1.50.
- National Conference, Library Service for the Blind. Proceedings.* 1952. 86 p. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.
- Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Second Series*, Nos. 37–38 (July, October 1951); and *Third Series*, Nos. 1–2 (January, April 1952). 1951–52. 30 cents a year, or \$3.45 for complete set.
- Old Indiana and the New World.* Address at the opening of the Library of Congress exhibition commemorating the establishment of the Territory of Indiana, November 30, 1950. By Elmer Davis. 1951. 14 p. Cloth. \$2.25.
- Old New Castle and Modern Delaware.* The Tercentenary of the Founding of New Castle by the Dutch. An exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1951, to October 31, 1951. 1951. 64 p. Paper. \$1.00.
- Outline of the Library of Congress Classification.* 1942. Reprinted 1951. 21 p. Paper. Free.
- Population Censuses and Other Official Demographic Statistics of Africa (Not Including British Africa): An Annotated Bibliography.* Compiled by Henry J. Dubester. Issued jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Library of Congress. 1950. [1952] 53 p. Paper. 20 cents.
- Progress Report on Program of Books for the Adult Blind.* No. 1, April 1952. 1952. 15 p. Processed. Distribution is limited to the regional libraries and State agencies participating in the program and other organizations engaged in related activities of library service for the blind.
- Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.* Vol. 8, No. 4, and Vol. 9, Nos. 1–3. 1951–52. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Single copy prices vary; \$2.50 a volume, including the *Annual Report*, domestic, \$3.25 a volume foreign.
- Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* Preliminary edition. 1952. 16 p. Paper. Free. Distributed by the Card Division.

- Select List of Unlocated Research Books.* No. 15, May 1951. 102 p. Distributed by the Union Catalog Division; distribution limited to Members of Congress and to other libraries.
- Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1951: A Preliminary Checklist.* Compiled by Rudolf Smits. Special supplement to *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*. 1951. 316 p. Paper. \$1.50.
- Serial Titles Newly Received*, Vol. 1, Nos. 6-12 (June-December 1951); and Vol. 2, Nos. 1-5 (January-May 1952). 1951-52. Monthly issues and annual volume. Paper. \$25.00 monthly issues and annual volume; \$16.50 annual volume only.
- Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages. A Quarterly Accessions List.* Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2 (January, April 1952). 1952. Processed. 50 cents a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic.
- Soviet Geography: A Bibliography.* Edited by Nicholas R. Rodionoff. 2 parts. Part I. *U. S. S. R. Geography by Subject. Part II. Administrative, Natural and Economic Regions.* 1951. 668 p. Processed. Paper. Part I, \$2.35; Part II, \$2.25.
- Soviet Transportation and Communications—A Bibliography.* Compiled by Mrs. Renee S. Janse. 1952. 330 p. Processed. Paper. \$2.25.
- Subject Headings—A Practical Guide.* By David Judson Haykin. 1951. 145 p. Cloth. 70 cents.
- The Thomas Jefferson Murals, By Ezra Winter, N. A., 1946.* Reprinted 1952. Free.
- Three-Dimensional Maps: An Annotated List.* Compiled by Walter W. Ristow. 1951. 50 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.
- The United States Quarterly Book Review.* Vol. 7, Nos. 2-4, and Vol. 8, No. 1. 1951-52. Published for the Library of Congress and sold by Rutgers University Press. \$1.00 a copy; \$3.75 a volume domestic; \$4.50 a volume foreign.

B. REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS

The following list is limited to reports that were published with specific acknowledgment to the Legislative Reference Service.

DAILY CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

"A Brief Statement on American Currency Hoarded Abroad." By Elden E. Billings. May 20, 1952, p. 5606.

"Government Lending." (Portion dealing with financial operations of Government corporations.) By Meyer Jacobstein and Harold Lamar. May 26, 1952, p. A3371-72.

"H. R. 3707, Eighty-second Congress, Second Session." By Frank B. Horne. June 21, 1952, p. 7942.

"Oil and Gas Possibilities in the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama." By Erin M. Woodall. October 31, 1951, p. A7058-59.

"Pension Plans in Private Industry." By Mary R. Heslet. October 2, 1951, p. 6332-35.

"Powers Which Have Been Voted to the President by Congress since 1933." By Mollie Z. Margolin. June 25, 1952, p. 8182-88.

"Public Retirement Systems." By Helen Livingston. October 4, 1951, p. A6407-11.

"Report on Staffing of Committees of Congress from 1945-1952." By George B. Gallo-way. May 15, 1952, p. 5363.

"Report on Transit Fare Schedules in Various Large Cities." By Merwin Shurberg. July 6, 1951, p. 7896.

"Selected Statistics on the Forest Areas of Alabama and the United States." By Harris Collingwood and Julius W. Hobson. October 20, 1951, p. A6974-76.

"Survey of United States Foreign Aid Programs." By Ellen C. Collier. October 4, 1951, p. A6400-03.

"Typical Maximum Contributions and Benefits of Representative Retirement Plans." By Helen Livingston. September 26, 1951, p. 12400-401.

"Unanimous Consent Agreements in the Senate, 1947-52." By J. D. Williams. July 2, 1952, p. 9081.

COMMITTEE PRINTS

"Constitutional Amendment by Convention." By Hugh L. Elsbree. Chap. VI in *Constitutional Limitation on Federal Income, Estate, and Gift Tax Rates*, p. 30-38. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Factors in Successful Collective Bargaining. By Gustav Peck. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Report of the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. 57 p.

New England Fuel Supplies. By Burton N. Behling. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., December 5, 1951. Senate Select Committee on Small Business. 15 p.

Price Supports for Perishable Farm Products: A Review of Experience. By Walter W. Wilcox. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., October 17, 1951. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 45 p.

"A Chronological Background: Western Germany, 1945-1952." By Charles R. Gellner, Ruth Kaye, and Joseph G. Whelan. Pt. 4 of *Summaries of the Contractual Agreements with Germany and Supporting Documents*, p. 24-32. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Educational Benefits for Veterans of the Korean Conflict. By Charles A. Quattlebaum. 82d Congress, 2d Sess., June 1952. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. 87 p.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

"H. R. 486." By Frank B. Horne. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. House Judiciary Committee. Report 1039, p. 4-6.

"Net Income, Actual and as Percent of Net Worth, of 7 Large Drug-Manufacturing Companies, 1939-51." By Hamilton Gewehr. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. House Judiciary Committee. Report 1516, p. 40.

"Reduced Rates for Ministers of Religion." By Burton N. Behling. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report 1585, p. 8-9.

"State Fair Employment Practice Laws in Effect January 1, 1952." By Samuel H. Still. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Report 2080, p. 23-33.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Air Mail Subsidies. "Validity of Compensatory Mail Pay Formula in H. R. 508," p. 475-76. By Mary Louise Ramsey. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., May 1952. House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Amending Communications Act of 1934. "Index to Hearings on S. 658." By Merwin Shurberg. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. 11 p.

Armed Forces Reserve Act. "A Brief History of United States Military Policy on Reserve Forces, 1775-1951," p. 317-44. By Eilene Galloway. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services on H. R. 5426.

Discrimination and Full Utilization of Manpower Resources. "Action by Congress on FEPC," p. 407-23. By Samuel H. Still. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on S. 1732 and S. 551.

Study of Monopoly Power. "Interlocking Directorates among the 25 Largest Corporations in the United States," p. 77-79, and "Directorships Held in Other Companies by the Directors of Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.," p. 79-80, serial no. 1, part 2; and "Certificates of Necessity issued to Large Manufacturing Corporations," p. 665-71, serial no. 1, part 4. By Hamilton D. Gewehr. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power, House Committee on the Judiciary.

Liquor Advertising over Radio and Television. "The Constitutionality of S. 2444," p. 131-36. By Frank B. Horne. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Monetary Policy and the Management of the Public Debt. "Federal Agencies Having Independent Sources of Income," p. 61-63. By Mary Louise Ramsey. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Subcommittee on General Credit Control and Debt Management of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Index to Hearings of the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, United States Senate. American Law Section. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. 370 p.

Reorganization Plans Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of 1952. "The Reorganization Act of 1949," p. 8-10. By Frank B. Horne. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Committee on Government Operations, p. 158-60. Also printed in Senate Report 1747, p. 17-19, and S. Report 1749.

To Create a Joint Committee on the Budget. "Analysis of S. 913, Eighty-second Congress," p. 5-7. By Edwin B. Kennerly. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Interior Department Appropriations for 1953. "United States Responsibility as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," Pt. 2, p. 482-88. By Francis R. Valeo. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE AND SENATE DOCUMENTS

Election Law Guidebook, 1952. By James P. Radigan, Jr., Clayton R. Gibbs, Mollic Z. Margolin, and Hugh P. Price. Senate Document No. 97. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. 109 p.

Some Problems of Committee Jurisdiction. George B. Galloway, compiler and editor. "Foreign Economic Policy and the Committee Structure of Congress," p. 11-14, by Howard S.

Piquet; "Committee Organization of the Congress with Reference to Matters Affecting Transportation," p. 15-18, by Burton N. Behling; "Congressional Committees for Consideration of Construction," p. 19-28, by Charles D. Curran. Senate Document No. 51. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., July 1951. 46 p.

Federal Educational Activities and Educational Issues Before Congress. By Charles A. Quattlebaum. House Document No. 423. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. 567 p.

Appendix III. List of Concerts and Intermission Broadcasts, Fiscal Year 1952

A. LIST OF CONCERTS

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1951

October 30. The Kroll Quartet, Albert Sprague Coolidge, oboe, Gregory Tucker, piano, and Nell Tangeman, mezzo-soprano.

1952

January 18. The New York Quartet.

February 29. The University of Texas String Quartet.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1951

July 11. The New Music String Quartet, at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 18. The Berkshire Trio, at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 25. Trio Moyse, at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 29. The Hungarian String Quartet, and Kalman Bloch, clarinet, at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

August 4. The Hungarian String Quartet, at the Hood River Music Festival, Hood River, Oregon.

August 12. The Hungarian String Quartet, at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

August 17. The University of Washington Faculty Quartet, at the Music Teachers National Convention, Portland, Oregon.

August 23 (a. m.) Joseph Fuchs, violin, and Lillian Fuchs, viola, at the Kneisel Memorial Festival, Blue Hill, Maine.

August 23 (p. m.) Sascha Jacobsen, violin, Lillian Fuchs, viola, Marie Romaet Rosanoff, violoncello, and Frank Sheridan, piano, at the Kneisel Memorial Festival, Blue Hill, Maine.

August 24. The Kroll Quartet, at the Kneisel Memorial Festival, Blue Hill, Maine.

October 11. The Walden Quartet, at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

October 30. The Paganini Quartet, at the Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

November 3. The New Music String Quartet, at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia.

November 8. The New Music String Quartet, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

November 13. Patricia Neway, mezzo-soprano, Arthur Gold and Robert Fizdale, duo-pianists, at Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

November 20. Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichord and piano, Wolfe Wolfsohn, violin, George E. Finckel, violoncello, Frances Snow Drinker, flute, Wilder E. Schmalz, oboe, and Robert Stuart, clarinet, at Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

November 20. The New Music String Quartet, at the Civic Federation of Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

November 29. The Juilliard String Quartet, at Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1952

January 8. The Hungarian String Quartet, at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

January 13. The New Music String Quartet, at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

January 30. The Griller Quartet, at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

February 8. The University of Alabama String Quartet, at Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana.

February 10. The Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet, and James Sykes, piano, at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

February 11, 12. The Hungarian String Quartet, at Hollins College, Virginia.

February 20. The Hungarian String Quartet, and George McManus, piano, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

February 21. The University of Alabama String Quartet, and Roy McAllister, piano, at Snead Junior College, Boaz, Alabama.

February 26. The Hungarian String Quartet, at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

February 28. The New York Quartet, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

March 2. The Fine Arts Quartet of the American Broadcasting Company, at the Chamber Music Society of Central Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 19. The New Music String Quartet, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

March 28. The Loewenguth Quartet, and Jean Hiersoux, piano, in the Thomas Jefferson Auditorium, Charleston, West Virginia.

April 1. The Albeneri Trio, at Bethel College, North Newton, Kansas.

April 9. The Walden Quartet, and Denoe Leedy, piano, at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

May 16. The Walden Quartet, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

May 18. The Hungarian String Quartet, at the San Diego Music Council, San Diego, California.

THE GERTRUDE CLARK WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1951

October 7. The Budapest String Quartet, and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, piano.

October 11, 12. The Budapest String Quartet, Carlton Cooley, viola, and Benar Heifetz, violoncello.

October 18, 19. The Budapest String Quartet, and Milton Katims, viola.

October 25, 26. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 1, 2. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 8, 9. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 23. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 29, 30. The Budapest String Quartet.

December 7. Quartetto Italiano.

December 18. The Budapest String Quartet, and Artur Balsam, piano.

1952

January 3, 4. Zino Francescatti, violin, and Robert Casadesus, piano.

January 11. Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, duo-pianists, Julius Ehrenwerth, violoncello, Morris Kirshbaum, violoncello, and Abe Kniaz, horn.

February 1. The Loewenguth Quartet.

February 7. The Pro Arte Quartet of the University of Wisconsin.

February 15. Leonard Rose, violoncello, and Frank Sheridan, piano.

March 7. The Albeneri Trio.

March 14. Milton Katims, viola, and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, piano.

March 20, 21. The Budapest String Quartet, Clark Brody, clarinet, and Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

March 27, 28. The Budapest String Quartet, and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, piano.

April 3, 4. The Budapest String Quartet, and Artur Balsam, piano.

April 10, 11. The Budapest String Quartet, John Barrows, horn, and Artur Balsam, piano.

April 17, 18. The Budapest String Quartet, Carlton Cooley, viola, and Daniel Saidenberg, violoncello.

April 24, 25. The Budapest String Quartet, and Clifford Curzon, piano.

THE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

January 25, 1952. Louis Kaufman, violin, and Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

THE SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY MUSIC FOUNDATION

CEREMONY PRESENTED IN THE WHITTALL PAVILION

June 4, 1952. Memorial ceremony in observance of the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

THE LOUIS C. ELSON FUND

LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE WHITTALL PAVILION

October 23, 1951. Dr. Jacques Barzun, *Music into Words*.

B. INTERMISSION PROGRAMS DURING CONCERT BROADCASTS

1951

October 7

Sealing of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.—Dr. Luther H. Evans; Mr. David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscripts Division and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections; Mr. Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections; and Dr. Gordon M. Kline, Chief of the Plastics Section and Assistant Chief of the Organic and Fibrous Materials Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

October 18

Shakespeare first folios.—Dr. Evans; Mr. Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Rare Books Division; and Dr. James G. McManaway, Assistant Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library.

October 26

The Gutenberg Bible.—Mr. Goff; Dr. William A. Jackson, Librarian of the Houghton Library at Harvard University; and Mr. Frederick B. Adams, Jr., Director of the Pierpont Morgan Library.

October 30

The Kehl definitive edition of the writings of Voltaire.—Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian, and Mr. Percy Muir, antiquarian book expert and proprietor of the firm of Elkin Mathews, Ltd., of London.

November 2

Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*.—Mr. Clapp and Dr. Howard S. Piquet, senior specialist in International Economics of the Legislative Reference Service.

November 9

"The Star-Spangled Banner," its history and significance, a broadcast in connection with the bicentennial of the Georgetown area in the District of Columbia, where Francis Scott Key lived.—Mr. Clapp; Representative Emanuel Celler of New York; and Judge Edward S. Delaplaine of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

November 23

Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.—Dr. Evans; Mr. Francisco Aguilera, Acting Director

of the Hispanic Foundation; and Dr. Henry Grattan Doyle, Professor of Romance Languages and Dean of Columbia College at the George Washington University.

November 30

Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan for the City of Washington.—Mr. Clapp; Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, Chief of the Map Division; and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, President of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.

December 7

Shakespeare in the contemporary theater.—Mr. Clapp and Miss Margaret Webster, producer, director, and actress.

December 18

The *Atlantic Neptunes*, a collection of charts of the Atlantic coastal areas.—Mr. Clapp; Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, Chief of the Map Division, and Admiral Leo Otis Colbert, retired, Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

1952

January 4

"The True History of the Conquest of New Spain," sixteenth-century manuscript by Bernal Díaz del Castillo.—Mr. Aguilera; Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard University and former Librarian of Congress; and Mr. Ben Grauer of the National Broadcasting Company.

January 11

Edgar Allan Poe's poetry.—Dr. Evans; Mr. Burgess Meredith, actor and director; and Dr. Fredric Wertham, psychiatrist.

January 18

Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Émile*.—Dr. Evans; Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education; and Dr. George Boas, head of the Philosophy Department of the Johns Hopkins University.

January 25

The *Doctrina Christiana* of 1593.—Mr. Clapp and Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, collector, who presented the only known copy of this, the first book known to have been printed in the Philippine Islands, to the Library.

February 1

California gold-rush maps.—Dr. Evans; Dr. Gerlach; and Mr. Carl I. Wheat, lawyer, map-collector, and writer on cartography.

February 7

Owen Wister's *The Virginian*.—Dr. Evans and Mrs. Walter Stokes of Philadelphia, daughter of the author.

February 15

John Peter Zenger's narrative of his case and trial.—Dr. Evans; Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota; and Mr. Philip Graham, president and publisher of the *Washington Post*.

February 29

The Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence.—Dr. Evans and Dr. Wilmarth S. Lewis of Farmington, Connecticut, editor of the correspondence.

March 7

The fables of Bidpai, a collection that has influenced the literature of the world.—Dr. Evans; Dr. W. Norman Brown, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Pennsylvania; and Prof. M. S. Sundaram, First Secretary of the Education Department of the Embassy of India.

March 14

The Talmud.—Dr. Evans; Dr. Lawrence Marwick, Chief of the Hebraic Section; and Dr. Abraham Neuman, Professor of History at the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning in Philadelphia.

March 21

Christopher Columbus' letter of 1493 describing the voyage in which he discovered America.—Mr. Goff; Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library and Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books; and Mr. Lloyd A. Brown, Librarian of the Peabody Institute.

March 28

The works of Joseph Priestley.—Dr. Raymond L. Zwemer, Chief of the Science Division, and Dr. John F. Fulton, Sterling Professor of the History of Medicine at Yale University.

April 4

The Giant Bible of Mainz.—Mr. Clapp, Mr. Goff, and Miss Dorothy Miner, Keeper of Manuscripts at the Walters Art Gallery.

April 11

Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*.—Mr. Clapp; Prof. Carl Bode of the University of Maryland, editor of two volumes of Thoreau's works; and an anonymous reader.

April 18

Malthus' *Essay on the Principles of Population*.—Dr. Evans; Dr. Stuart A. Rice, Assistant Director for Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget; and Dr. Frank Lorimer, Professor of Sociology at the American University.

April 25

Thorstein B. Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class*.—Dr. Evans and Dr. Piquet.

Appendix IV. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1948—52

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates.....	115, 393	67, 348	38, 803	37, 735	42, 107
Total number of requests (orders) filled.....	112, 717	62, 852	32, 934	31, 785	33, 634
Total number of official orders.....	5, 863	5, 833	7, 179	8, 190	8, 364
Total number of estimates made.....	2, 054	4, 617	4, 756	4, 606	4, 790
Total number of items requested and searched....	161, 889	128, 842	82, 933	83, 260	84, 026
Total number of items supplied.....	144, 809	114, 553	68, 231	68, 629	68, 130
Total number of items referred to other libraries...	928	868	990	985	1, 039
Total number of items not supplied because of copyright restrictions.....	408	291	303	408	357

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1948—52

	For official use				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Photostat exposures.....	49, 696	43, 940	78, 450	71, 249	96, 075
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers).....	31, 856	26, 352	30, 103	36, 641	33, 880
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)...	4, 116	1, 688	583	527	3, 531
Enlargements from microfilm.....	33, 654	27, 534	29, 683	40, 248	31, 653
Photograph copy negatives.....	804	1, 006	1, 787	3, 402	1, 844
Photograph contact prints.....	2, 353	1, 159	1, 901	3, 935	1, 843
Photograph projection prints.....	2, 164	1, 983	3, 001	4, 400	2, 077
Photograph view negatives.....	129	176	339	492	402
Lantern slides.....	116	12	40	3	253
Blueprints (square feet).....	72	667	375	313	302
Multex plates.....	328	621	1, 107	1, 825	968
Dry mounting.....	288	476	668	1, 133	619

	All others				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Photostat exposures.....	365, 992	278, 418	159, 810	161, 199	404, 794
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers).....	2,591,156	2,367,428	2,605,426	2,529,908	1,654,835
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)...	1,587,346	1,424,992	884, 283	673, 696	708, 671
Enlargements from microfilm.....	564, 774	871, 059	842, 495	647, 893	1,265,965
Photograph copy negatives.....	4, 433	10, 204	14, 017	18, 215	19, 234
Photograph contact prints.....	7, 200	11, 296	13, 954	16, 831	20, 105
Photograph projection prints.....	5, 305	3, 307	4, 269	13, 586	6, 849
Photograph view negatives.....	2	10	12	52	20
Lantern slides.....	219	283	74	82	178
Blueprints (square feet).....	10, 700	8, 100	5, 904	7, 400	10, 979
Multex plates.....	1, 513	3, 854	4, 726	47	541
Dry mounting.....	1, 621	195	31	228	21

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1948-52—Continued

	Total production				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Photostat exposures	415, 688	322, 358	238, 260	232, 448	500, 869
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	2, 623, 012	2, 393, 780	2, 635, 529	2, 566, 549	1, 688, 715
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	1, 591, 462	1, 426, 680	884, 866	674, 223	712, 202
Enlargements from microfilm	598, 428	898, 593	872, 178	688, 141	1, 297, 618
Photograph copy negatives	5, 237	11, 210	15, 804	21, 617	21, 078
Photograph contact prints	9, 553	12, 455	15, 855	20, 766	21, 948
Photograph projection prints	7, 469	5, 290	7, 270	17, 986	8, 926
Photograph view negatives	131	186	351	544	422
Lantern slides	610	295	114	85	431
Blue prints (square feet)	12, 593	8, 767	6, 279	7, 713	11, 281
Multex plates	27	4, 475	5, 833	1, 872	1, 509
Dry mounting	281	671	699	1, 361	640

Appendix V. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952

<i>Production:</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>
13 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Masters for pressing.....	77	7
10" Instantaneous acetate records.....	4	4
12" Instantaneous acetate records.....	367	318
16" Instantaneous acetate records.....	193	85
5" Tape recordings.....	9	5
7" Tape recordings.....	38	74
10" Tape recordings.....	144	175
Total.....	<u>832</u>	<u>668</u>
<i>Sale of Pressings:</i>		
10" AAFS records at 78 RPM.....	1,544	967
12" AAFS records at 78 RPM.....	5,159	2,711
12" AAFS records at LP 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ RPM.....	0	180
12" Poetry records.....	2,925	3,661
Total.....	<u>9,628</u>	<u>7,519</u>
<i>Receipts, Obligations, and Potential Value:</i>		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year.....	\$11,911.91	\$4,537.20
Receipts.....	22,920.52	27,589.90
Total available.....	34,832.43	32,127.10
Obligations (including adjustments).....	30,295.23	29,384.45
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year.....	4,537.20	2,742.65
Funds to be transferred from special deposits.....	1,534.30	0
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	3,261.52	1,344.68
Supplies on hand.....	11,597.16	13,279.89
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year.....	93.55	396.49
Potential value, end of fiscal year.....	<u>\$21,023.73</u>	<u>\$17,763.71</u>

Appendix VI. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Volumes and pamphlets	284, 772	336, 936	9, 241, 765	9, 578, 701
Bound newspaper volumes	3, 541	3, 856	136, 717	140, 573
Manuscript (pieces)	193, 121	692, 749	12, 163, 121	12, 855, 870
Maps and views	22, 726	134, 364	2, 004, 334	2, 138, 698
Microcards	1, 697	1, 711	2, 871	4, 582
Microprint cards	7, 371	16, 256	7, 371	23, 627
Microfilms (reels and strips)	4, 299	4, 857	85, 621	90, 478
Motion pictures (reels)	6, 398	7, 723	90, 591	98, 314
Music (volumes and pieces)	32, 327	35, 351	1, 881, 840	1, 917, 191
Phonograph recordings (records)	27, 647	32, 860	354, 536	387, 396
Photographic negatives, prints and slides	37, 402	149, 564	2, 076, 362	2, 225, 926
Prints, fine (pieces)	348	434	580, 017	580, 451
Other (broadside, photostats, posters, etc.)	4, 853	10, 508	694, 457	704, 965
Total	626, 502	1, 427, 169	29, 319, 603	30, 746, 772

B. RECEIPTS, BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

	Pieces, 1951	Pieces, 1952
1. By purchase from—		
Babine Fund	0	133
Friends of Music	13	4
Gitelson Fund	45	1
Guggenheim Fund	2, 397	6
Hubbard Fund	100	72
Huntington Fund	3, 799	2, 443
Increase of the Law Library	43, 682	39, 768
Increase of the Library of Congress, General	262, 291	325, 820
International Information and Educational Activities—Department of State	487	2, 776
Loeb Fund	3	2
Pennell Fund	409	476
Semitic Fund	13	0
Whittall Fund	14	2
Wilbur Fund	49	283
Total	313, 302	371, 786
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind	47, 419	31, 624
Copyright	356, 988	360, 044
Public Printer	568, 211	484, 807
Smithsonian Institution:		
Regular deposit	5, 047	5, 348
Langley Aeronautical Library	274	225
Total	977, 939	882, 048
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies	5, 954	5, 962
State agencies	106, 973	61, 000
Transfers from Federal agencies	474, 532	498, 908
Total	587, 459	565, 870
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate)	46, 733	37, 017
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	629, 948	506, 064
Total	676, 681	543, 081
5. By gift from individual and unofficial sources	315, 936	733, 246
6. From material not identified as to source—		
Unbound newspaper issues	2, 274, 059	786, 271
Total Receipts	5, 145, 376	3, 882, 302

Appendix VII. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

	1951	1952
<i>I. Preparation for the Collections</i>		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching (Descriptive Cataloging Division)		
1. Titles received.....	85, 369	85, 949
2. Titles forwarded.....	54, 643	64, 214
3. Titles awaiting searching.....	57, 638	68, 840
b. Entries prepared:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	50, 864	53, 785
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	14, 397	14, 292
3. Total entries prepared.....	65, 261	68, 077
4. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	3, 076	7, 386
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	0
c. Total.....	3, 076	7, 386
2. Titles cataloged:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	50, 236	53, 828
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	15, 539	16, 233
3. Map Division.....	1, 120	1, 041
4. Total.....	66, 895	171, 102
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	6, 496	5, 875
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	698	832
3. Total.....	7, 194	6, 707
c. Total titles cataloged.....	74, 089	77, 809
3. Form card cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4, 254	4, 091
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	410	34
c. Total.....	4, 664	4, 125
4. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	807	548
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	122	9
3. Total.....	929	557
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	90, 374	77, 574
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	213	782
3. Total.....	90, 587	78, 356

¹ This figure contains 24,570 titles given limited cataloging (14,630 titles by Descriptive Cataloging Division and 9,940 titles by Copyright Cataloging Division).

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952—Continued

	1951	1952
4. Titles in process—Continued		
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	7, 808	6, 430
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	940	872
3. Total.....	8, 748	7, 302
II. <i>Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
5. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	3, 367	2, 881
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	111	182
3. Total.....	3, 478	3, 063
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4, 181	4, 507
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	1, 728	1, 347
3. Total.....	5, 909	5, 854
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	9, 387	8, 917
6. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	28	50
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	4	56
3. Total.....	32	106
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or review:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	262	298
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	29	22
3. Total.....	291	320
III. <i>For Other Libraries</i>		
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited:		
1. Regular.....	7, 299	11, 191
2. Motion Picture.....	0	1, 469
3. Total.....	7, 299	12, 660
b. Titles awaiting editing.....	884	637
IV. <i>Development of Catalog Tools</i>		
8. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	30, 103	31, 330
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	5, 859	5, 437
3. Total.....	35, 962	36, 767
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4, 816	4, 601
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	915	877
3. Total.....	5, 731	5, 478

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1951	1952
<i>I. Preparation for the Collections</i>		
1. Subject Cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject-headed	74, 745	73, 165
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision	84	49
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging	9, 012	12, 528
d. Total pieces given form card cataloging	18, 543	5, 552
e. Titles classified as Priority 4	8, 748	7, 302
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted	61, 251	63, 010
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted	102, 155	110, 173
c. Other shelflisting	9, 378	9, 641
d. Other shelflisting (volumes)	8, 745	8, 403
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting	8, 002	9, 396
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting	18, 801	18, 755
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled	205, 196	243, 008
b. Volumes awaiting labeling	9, 801	7, 176
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged	3, 800	3, 182
b. Titles revised	18, 347	15, 474
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	22, 147	18, 656
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review	80	51
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted	5, 641	6, 653
b. Volumes reshelflisted	12, 188	13, 003
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified	30, 453	26, 280
b. Titles awaiting classification	0	68
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Regular	7, 299	11, 191
b. Motion pictures	0	1, 469
c. Total titles edited	7, 299	12, 660
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
8. Subject headings:		
a. Established	2, 508	2, 070
b. Cancelled or changed	205	193
9. Class numbers:		
a. Established	843	815
b. Changed	282	218

B SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952
—Continued

2. *Material Shelflisted¹ During Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1952*

		1951		1952		Total volumes
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	Polygraphy.....	427	3, 583	615	5, 856	202, 271
B-BJ	Philosophy.....	1, 310	2, 062	1, 366	2, 089	68, 362
BL-BX	Religion.....	2, 486	4, 103	3, 271	4, 975	231, 782
C	History, auxiliary sciences.....	691	1, 096	643	1, 242	95, 142
D	History (except American).....	6, 477	10, 474	6, 924	12, 960	337, 114
E-F	American history.....	1, 829	3, 728	1, 834	4, 638	310, 226
G	Geography-anthropology.....	1, 358	2, 295	4, 061	6, 676	90, 759
H	Social science.....	8, 894	21, 060	8, 399	21, 960	916, 143
J	Political science.....	2, 806	9, 380	2, 618	11, 163	379, 544
L	Education.....	1, 226	3, 537	1, 192	4, 372	199, 652
M	Music.....	4, 895	9, 924	6, 275	12, 925	150, 510
N	Fine Arts.....	1, 932	3, 267	1, 677	2, 771	109, 540
P	Language and literature.....	10, 897	15, 758	13, 013	18, 963	713, 363
Q	Science.....	4, 058	7, 533	3, 645	7, 972	355, 555
R	Medicine.....	1, 565	2, 606	1, 309	2, 949	154, 246
S	Agriculture.....	1, 718	3, 221	1, 452	3, 562	169, 859
T	Technology.....	5, 778	10, 743	4, 391	11, 098	376, 688
U	Military science.....	674	1, 645	565	2, 286	79, 793
V	Naval science.....	324	721	354	918	46, 980
Z	Bibliography.....	1, 194	4, 424	1, 517	5, 208	215, 965
Inc	Incunabula.....	0	0	1	1	433
Total.....		60, 539	121, 160	65, 122	144, 584	5, 203, 927

¹ Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record Section of Order Division

3. *Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1952)*

Apr. 1-June 30, 1930.....	3, 917	1942.....	32, 512
1931.....	31, 285	1943.....	27, 594
1932.....	33, 829	1944.....	34, 328
1933.....	33, 251	1945.....	32, 020
1934.....	42, 314	1946.....	32, 292
1935.....	34, 709	1947.....	30, 184
1936.....	34, 267	1948.....	30, 499
1937.....	33, 371	1949.....	31, 151
1938.....	34, 060	1950.....	31, 785
1939.....	27, 436	1951.....	30, 453
1940.....	28, 977	1952.....	26, 280
1941.....	27, 939		
Total.....			704, 453

C. MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

	1951	1952
Card Preparation Section: ¹		
1. Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year	26, 483	56, 566
2. Cards prepared for filing:		
a. Official Catalog	396, 784	389, 635
b. Main Catalog	348, 541	328, 099
c. Annex Catalog	306, 195	285, 731
d. Music Catalog	68, 700	66, 258
e. Process Information File	241, 699	254, 390
f. Special Catalogs	456, 814	471, 275
g. Total cards prepared for filing	1, 818, 733	1, 795, 388
h. Corrections made	42, 452	45, 598
i. Cards cancelled	38, 117	93, 093
3. Cards in process, end of fiscal year	56, 566	117, 491
Filing Section: ²		
1. Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year	10, 470	130, 171
2. Cards filed:		
a. Official Catalog	372, 094	415, 363
b. Main Catalog	343, 334	337, 460
c. Annex Catalog	252, 749	359, 851
d. Music Catalog	71, 194	82, 150
e. Process Information File	241, 699	254, 390
f. Total cards filed	1, 281, 070	1, 449, 214
3. Unfiled cards on hand, end of fiscal year	130, 171	38, 317

¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled by Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross-references; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.

² Cards prepared for special catalogs are not filed by the Filing Section. "Unfiled cards on hand" does not include the 1939-47 Annex arrearage from which 6,292 cards were filed in fiscal 1952, leaving an estimated remainder of 324,000 cards.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

(Total regular contents as of June 30, 1952)

	1951	1952
I. Titles Added		
1. New Library of Congress printed cards	79, 872	73, 286
2. New Library of Congress typed and processed cards	8, 887	7, 545
3. Cards from other libraries including:		
a. Cards from regular contributors	465, 059	364, 267
b. Cards from other contributors resulting from the checking of the book-form catalog of the Library of Congress	26, 216	11, 940
c. Cards typed for titles located through specific inquiry	623	914
d. Titles clipped and pasted from book-form catalogs of other libraries	799	491
e. Total number of cards received from other libraries	492, 697	377, 612
4. Entries copied from records found in other union catalogs (enlarged microfilm prints)	337, 622	97, 743
5. Total number of main entry cards received and prepared	919, 078	556, 186
II. Auxiliary Additions		
6. Library of Congress printed, added entry cards for personal and corporate authors	17, 992	11, 107
7. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards	19, 840	20, 767
8. Cross-references from other sources made by Union Catalog staff	2, 230	490
9. Total supplementary additions to the catalog	40, 062	32, 364
10. Estimated number of supplementary cards in catalog	1, 561, 469	1, 593, 833
III. National Union Catalog		
11. Total number of cards received and prepared	959, 140	588, 550
12. Duplicate cards cancelled in editing	169, 438	504, 370
13. Net total additions to the Catalog	789, 702	84, 180
14. Estimated number of cards in the National Union Catalog	13, 155, 438	12, 144, 399
IV. Auxiliary Catalogs		
15. Slavic Union Catalog	248, 278	² 237, 354
16. Hebraic Union Catalog	61, 665	² 60, 722
17. Japanese Union Catalog	46, 780	² 87, 777
18. Chinese Union Catalog	10, 889	² 20, 791
19. Total, auxiliary catalogs	367, 612	² 406, 644
V. Replacements		
20. Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	15, 801	16, 268
21. Corrected and revised added entry cards	5, 885	3, 775
22. Total replacements added to the catalog	21, 686	20, 043
VI. Auxiliary Catalogs		
23. Cards received from foreign libraries	109, 351	27, 241
VII. Service		
24. Titles searched	17, 272	17, 274
25. Titles located	12, 199	11, 874
26. Titles not located	5, 073	5, 400

¹ This adjusted figure for cards in the National Union Catalog is based on an actual machine count made in the course of microfilming the Catalog.

² These adjusted totals for cards in the auxiliary union catalogs are also based on an actual machine count made during the microfilming of these catalogs. The Japanese Union Catalog includes 19,646 cards for Library of Congress holdings filed by Japanese characters, 30,958 cards for Library of Congress materials filed in Romanized arrangement, 21,147 cards from other libraries filed by author in Romanized form, and a supplement of 16,602 cards, mainly from other libraries. In addition, there is a file of 22,292 cards representing materials in the Japanese National Diet Library.

Appendix VIII. Statistics of Card Distribution, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1951	1952
Sales (regular).....	\$903, 311. 05	\$880, 804. 52
Sales (to Government libraries).....	88, 039. 86	88, 124. 07
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	19, 480. 89	14, 774. 38
Total gross sales.....	1 1, 010, 831. 80	1 983, 702. 97

¹ These figures represent total sales before allowing credits and discounts.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

Card sales.....	\$863, 708. 10	\$869, 483. 85
Technical Publications.....	12, 631. 75	7, 347. 62
<i>Author Catalog</i>	84, 500. 00	55, 050. 00
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	39, 950. 00	39, 170. 00
<i>Serial Titles Newly Received</i>	6, 431. 00	9, 069. 00
<i>Army Medical Library Catalog</i>	3, 610. 95	3, 582. 50
Total.....	1, 010, 831. 80	983, 702. 97

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total gross sales before adjustments.....\$983, 702. 97

Adjustments:	Credit	Discount	
Cards returned.....	\$7, 544. 26		
Publications returned and cancellation of subscriptions.....	1, 558. 73		
Cancellation of subscriptions to <i>Author Catalog</i> , etc.....	1, 830. 00		
Cancellation of subscriptions to <i>Subject Catalog</i> , etc.....	1, 200. 00		
Cancellation of subscriptions to <i>Army Medical Library Catalog</i>	47. 50		
Cancellation of subscriptions to <i>Serial Titles Newly Received</i> ..	847. 50		
U. S. Government discount.....		\$8, 820. 27	
	13, 027. 99	8, 820. 27	—21, 848. 26
Net sales.....			961, 854. 71

B. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1951	1952
Cards sold	20, 702, 601	20, 816, 692
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	2, 102, 742	2, 395, 222
For the Library of Congress catalogs	1, 449, 491	1, 904, 588
To other divisions in Library of Congress	274, 237	250, 395
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	144, 476	133, 479
To U. S. Government libraries	230, 041	157, 064
To cooperating libraries	87, 728	100, 436
To individuals (book donors, publishers, etc.)	4, 738	9, 474
	4, 293, 453	4, 950, 658
Total cards distributed	24, 996, 054	25, 767, 350
Cards received from the bindery	31, 140, 130	33, 310, 080
Less cards distributed	24, 996, 054	25, 767, 350
Cards added to stock	6, 144, 076	7, 542, 730
Author-title searches	1, 662, 296	1, 573, 263
Serial number orders	2, 494, 222	2, 557, 328
Number of active subscribers (estimated)	9, 398	9, 917
New subscribers added:		
Regular	251	299
Foreign	30	29
U. S. Government libraries	40	56
Firms and individuals	71	135
Total	392	519

Appendix IX. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1952

Public Law 168 (82d Cong.), the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952, approved October 11, 1951.

Makes appropriations for the Library as follows:

Salaries, Library proper.....	\$3, 124, 204
Salaries, Copyright Office.....	914, 510
Salaries and expenses:	
Legislative Reference Service.....	800, 000
Distribution of Catalog Cards.....	566, 891
Union Catalogs.....	79, 430
Increase of the Library (general) available through fiscal 1953.....	270, 000
Increase of the Law Library available through fiscal 1953.....	85, 500
Books for the Supreme Court.....	22, 500
Books for adult blind.....	1, 000, 000
Printing and binding general.....	450, 000
Printing the Catalog of Title Entries of the Copyright Office.....	39, 500
Printing catalog cards.....	550, 500
Miscellaneous expenses.....	80, 000
Library buildings, salaries and expenses.....	711, 625
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, expenses.....	500
Total.....	8, 695, 160

Public Law 375 (82d Cong.), the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, approved June 5, 1952.

Provides additional amounts for appropriations for increased pay costs, as follows:

Salaries, Library proper.....	\$293, 634
Copyright Office.....	73, 000
Legislative Reference Service.....	66, 300
Distribution of catalog cards.....	55, 359
Union catalogs.....	1, 230
Library buildings.....	74, 860
Total.....	564, 383

Appendix X. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1952

- No. 1476, July 12, 1951. Prescribes the procedure for requisitioning furniture, equipment, space allocations, and maintenance and repair services.
- No. 1477, August 1, 1951. Informs the staff of the commencement of operations of a Clearing House on Bibliographic Projects in the Division of Library and Reference Services of the Department of State.
- No. 1478, August 2, 1951. Defines the Library's policy and establishes procedures for the orderly disposal of cancelled foreign postage stamps and covers received by the Library on letters and packages.
- No. 1479, August 17, 1951. Informs the staff of the Library's policies and procedures with respect to employment and reemployment during the national emergency.
- No. 1480, September 19, 1951. Explains the application of the leave rider, section 601 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.
- No. 1481, October 17, 1951. Redefines the responsibilities of organizational units for the scheduling, operation, and maintenance of the Library's motor vehicles.
- No. 1482, November 9, 1951. Announces the discontinuance of Section Control Catalogs for Priority 4 material.
- No. 1483, November 16, 1951. Explains the application of section 207 (a) (7) of Public Law 233, 82d Congress (Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951).
- No. 1484, November 29, 1951. Outlines the procedure for cataloging works in the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Indic languages.
- No. 1485, December 5, 1951. Designates the custodian of files regarding loyalty cases and regulates access thereto.
- No. 1486, January 10, 1952. Announces the establishment of the Cyrillic Union Catalog Section.
- No. 1487, January 10, 1952. Relieves the Aeronautics Division of certain custodial and reference functions.
- No. 1488, January 12, 1952. Describes the policies and procedures governing the loan of materials by the Library of Congress, except for library materials for the blind.
- No. 1489, January 19, 1952. Outlines Library policy for the dismissal of employees because of hazardous weather.
- No. 1490, February 13, 1952. Changes the composition of the Staff Advisory Committee and establishes a new procedure for the nomination, election, and appointment of members.
- No. 1491, February 26, 1952. Establishes the responsibility for certifying Time and Attendance Reports and for authorizing and approving overtime and leave.
- No. 1492, February 26, 1952. Transfers the responsibilities for editing the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* and the *United States Quarterly Book Review* and redefines the duties of the Selection Officer.
- No. 1493, March 5, 1952. States the Library's policy regarding indebtedness of staff members.
- No. 1494, March 5, 1952. Establishes a temporary Defense Planning Committee for the Library.
- No. 1495, March 6, 1952. Outlines the policies and procedures under the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951.
- No. 1496, March 18, 1952. Abolishes the Supply Office and reassigns its functions.
- No. 1497, March 21, 1952. Amends General Order No. 1488 regarding the lending of materials for exhibit.
- No. 1498, April 8, 1952. Prescribes procedures necessary for complying with the export-control regulations.
- No. 1499, April 10, 1952. Sets forth procedures for safeguarding the Library's exhibits.
- No. 1500, April 13, 1952. Indicates how Library employees may obtain reimbursement for use of taxicabs within the limits of their official station.
- No. 1501, April 21, 1952. Outlines procedures for determining the size of editions of LC internally processed publications and of operational documents.
- No. 1502, April 22, 1952. Establishes the Technical Information Division.
- No. 1503, June 26, 1952. Outlines the use and operation of stack elevators and the Annex freight elevator.

Appendix XI. Decisions of the Comptroller General on Questions Raised by the Library of Congress

Date	Decision No.	Summary
July 18, 1951	B-103445	Decided the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, could properly record an assignment of copyright to the United States at the request of another Government agency without requiring the payment of the statutory fees therefor.
Feb. 14, 1952	B-107579	Decided that in the absence of other authority designated by statute to make such determinations the primary responsibility for determining which countries are allied with the United States in the current defense effort devolves upon the head of the department whose appropriation is to be obligated.

Appendix XII. Financial

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries, Library proper:						
1952.....	\$3,417,838.00			\$180,497.47	\$179,798.26	\$699.21
1951.....				365.23		365.23
1950.....						
Salaries, Copyright Office:						
1952.....	987,510.00			54,227.68	53,233.93	993.75
1951.....				180.55		180.55
1950.....						
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service:						
1952.....	866,300.00			50,217.66	49,642.38	575.28
1951.....				126.42		126.42
1950.....						
Revision of Annotated Constitution:						
No-year.....				125.58		
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards:						
1952.....	622,250.00			33,754.60	33,119.34	635.26
1951.....				216.09		216.09
1950.....						
Salaries and expenses, union catalogs:						
1952.....	80,660.00			10,877.11	10,877.11	
1951.....				32.66		32.66
1950.....						
General increase of the Library:						
1952-53.....	270,000.00			197,627.37	191,752.08	
1951-52.....				51,187.47	50,909.56	277.91
1950-51.....				769.37	736.08	33.29
1949-50.....						
Increase of the Law Library:						
1952-53.....	85,500.00			67,067.89	39,906.37	
1951-52.....				37,406.09	37,380.26	25.83
1950-51.....				7,078.03	7,062.73	15.30
1949-50.....						
Books for the Supreme Court:						
1952.....	22,500.00			2,113.46	2,113.46	
1951.....				321.21	175.00	146.21
1950.....						
Books for the adult blind:						
1952.....	1,000,000.00			573,579.49	567,263.37	6,316.12
1951.....				53,394.87	50,508.80	2,886.07
1950.....						
General printing and binding:						
1952.....	450,000.00			85,195.30	84,958.46	236.84
1951.....				3,974.45	3,284.63	689.82
1950.....						
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office:						
1952.....	39,500.00			17,644.83	17,644.83	
1951.....				4,553.40	415.36	4,138.04
1950.....						
Printing of catalog cards:						
1952.....	550,500.00			126,390.43	121,951.52	4,438.91
1951.....				21,994.32	16,153.99	5,840.33
1950.....						
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library:						
1952.....	80,000.00			11,625.42	11,619.61	5.81
1951.....				47.75	16.65	31.10
1950.....						
Salaries and expenses, Library Buildings:						
1952.....	786,485.00			47,096.62	45,455.52	1,641.10
1951.....						
1950.....						
Salaries, Library Buildings:						
1952.....				320.77		320.77
1951.....						
1950.....						
Maintenance, Library Buildings:						
1952.....				50.00		50.00
1951.....						
1950.....						
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board:						
1952.....	500.00			500.00		500.00
1951.....				500.00		500.00
1950.....						
Total Annual Appropriations.....	9,259,543.00			1,641,059.59	1,575,979.30	31,917.90

See footnotes at end of table.

Statistics

YEAR 1952, AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

Unobligated funds Available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to Treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1953
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1953	Available for obligation fiscal year 1953	
\$3,417,838.00	\$3,417,208.19	\$3,175,182.75 179,798.26	----- \$365.23	\$242,655.25 699.21	\$242,025.44	\$629.81 699.21	-----	\$3,470,000.00
987,510.00	987,366.99	917,895.31 53,233.93	----- 180.55	69,614.69 993.75	69,471.68	143.01 993.75	-----	1,008,409.00
866,300.00	866,266.34	799,907.05 49,629.99	----- 126.42	66,392.95 587.67	66,359.29 12.39	33.66 575.28	-----	891,159.00
125.58	125.58	125.00	-----	.58	.58	-----	-----	3,000.00
622,250.00	621,948.48	579,427.71 33,076.54	----- 216.09	42,822.29 678.06	42,520.77 42.80	301.52 635.26	-----	648,607.00
80,660.00	80,636.39	71,087.51 10,877.11	----- 32.66	9,572.49	9,548.88	23.61	-----	85,492.00
270,000.00 5,875.29	260,132.78 5,875.29	153,547.11 178,247.30 50,801.87 736.08	----- ----- 33.29	116,452.89 19,380.07 385.60	106,585.67 19,380.07 107.69	----- ----- 277.91	89,867.22	270,000.00
85,500.00 27,161.52	68,017.13 27,161.52	12,330.39 62,106.78 37,152.20 7,062.73	----- ----- 15.30	73,169.61 4,961.11 253.89	55,686.74 4,961.11 228.06	----- ----- 25.83	17,482.87	85,500.00
22,500.00	22,500.00	21,338.28 1,028.24 175.00	----- 146.21	1,161.72 1,085.22	1,161.72 1,085.22	-----	-----	22,500.00
1,000,000.00	996,293.13	660,084.69 386,435.84 50,508.80	----- 2,886.07	339,915.31 187,143.65	336,208.44 180,827.53	3,706.87 6,316.12	-----	1,000,000.00
450,000.00	441,675.00	338,740.87 82,658.46 3,284.63	----- 689.82	111,259.13 2,536.84	102,934.13 2,300.00	8,325.00 236.84	-----	450,000.00
39,500.00	39,314.92	18,602.80 17,644.83 415.36	----- 4,138.04	20,897.20	20,712.12	185.08	-----	44,500.00
550,500.00	549,669.77	417,133.49 119,926.52 16,153.99	----- 5,840.33	133,366.51 6,463.91	132,536.28 2,025.00	830.23 4,438.91	-----	586,500.00
80,000.00	79,988.63	72,806.32 11,613.61 16.65	----- 31.10	7,193.68 11.81	7,182.31 6.00	11.37 5.81	-----	80,000.00
786,485.00	786,007.94	728,019.81 45,342.68	----- 320.77 50.00	58,465.19 1,753.94	57,988.13 112.84	477.06 1,641.10	-----	794,820.00
500.00	-----	-----	500.00	500.00 500.00	-----	500.00 500.00	-----	500.00
9,292,705.39	9,250,188.08	9,364,156.49	15,571.88	1,520,874.22	1,462,010.89	31,513.24	27,350.09	9,440,987.00

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds
						Not available for obligation
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES						
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>						
Department of State:						
International information and educational activities:						
1951.....				\$10,775.19	\$10,185.80	\$589.39
1950.....				212.60	123.36	89.24
<i>Working Funds</i>						
Department of Commerce: (Bureau of Public Roads)						
No-Year.....		\$1,260.00		4,001.41	515.87	
(Bureau of Standards)						
No-Year.....		6,500.00				
Department of State:						
No-Year.....				983.40	983.40	
1952.....		82,979.00				
1951.....				1,200.00	1,200.00	
Department of Interior: (Bureau of Indian Affairs)						
1952.....		6,650.00				
1951.....		738.00			738.00	
General Services Administration:						
1952.....		46,500.00				
Department of Air Force:						
No-Year.....		44,000.00				
1952.....		1,189,613.00				
1951.....		84,500.00				
1950.....				110,292.83	110,153.39	139.44
Department of Army:						
1952.....		147,665.00				
1951-52.....				14,410.00	14,410.00	
1950.....				399.13	399.13	
Department of Navy:						
No year.....		518,096.00		104,641.13	39,980.43	
1952.....		8,000.00				
1951.....		6,500.00		600.00	7,100.00	
1950.....				509.96	509.96	
Total transfers from other Government agencies:		2,143,001.00		248,025.65	186,299.34	818.07
<i>Trust Accounts ²</i>						
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, principal account.....				20,000.00		20,000.00
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.....	\$800.00			6,083.75		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....	56,057.50			2,412,568.49		2,468,625.99
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress.....	96,795.44			143,049.02	19,171.19	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	13,057.44			4,455.49	510.76	
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	301,261.63		\$416,103.17	223,166.07	62,823.37	
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress catalog cards.....				98.90		
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....	5,491.38			4,682.67	1,293.60	
Total trust accounts.....	473,463.39		416,103.17	2,814,104.39	83,798.92	2,488,625.99
Grand total.....	9,733,006.39	2,143,001.00	416,103.17	4,703,189.63	1,846,077.56	2,521,361.96

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1952.² For analysis of gift and trust funds by donors, See sec. C of this appendix.

YEAR 1952, AS OF JUNE 30, 1952—Continued

Unobligated funds	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to Treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1953
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1953	Available for obligation fiscal year 1953	
Available for obligation								
		\$8,116.90 123.36	\$89.24	\$2,658.29	\$2,068.90	\$589.39		
\$4,745.54	\$4,246.54	4,762.41		499.00			\$499.00	
6,500.00	5,823.21	4,331.65		2,168.35	1,491.56		676.79	
82,979.00	80,259.92	53,803.93 1,200.00		29,175.07	26,455.99	2,719.08		
6,650.00	6,650.00			6,650.00 738.00	6,650.00 738.00			
46,500.00	46,500.00			46,500.00	46,500.00			
44,000.00	1,422.20	407.24		43,592.76	1,014.96		42,577.80	
1,189,613.00	1,189,023.06	1,100,050.89		89,562.11	88,972.17	589.94		
84,500.00	84,500.00			84,500.00	84,500.00			
		110,042.36		250.47	111.03	139.44		
147,665.00	146,788.23	108,683.56 14,410.00 399.13		38,981.44	38,104.67	876.77		
582,756.70	531,746.27	549,196.17		73,540.96	22,530.53		51,010.43	
8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00 7,100.00 509.96						
2,203,909.24	2,104,959.43	1,971,138.56	89.24	419,798.85	320,120.21	4,914.62	94,764.02	
				20,000.00		20,000.00		
6,883.75	2,250.00	2,250.00		4,633.75			4,633.75	
				2,468,625.99		2,468,625.99		
220,673.27	93,622.90	103,764.04		136,080.42	9,030.05		127,050.37	
17,002.17	9,332.90	9,269.25		8,243.68	574.41		7,669.27	
877,707.50	652,663.01	649,325.60		291,205.27	66,160.78		225,044.49	
98.90				98.90			98.90	
8,880.45	763.83	2,057.43		8,116.62			8,116.62	
1,131,246.04	758,632.64	766,666.32		2,937,004.63	75,765.24	2,488,625.99	372,613.40	
12,627,860.67	12,113,780.15	12,101,961.37	15,661.12	4,877,677.70	1,857,896.34	2,525,053.85	494,727.51	9,440,987.00

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DUR-

Appropriation title	Total obligations	Personal services 01	Travel 02	Transportation of things 03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Library proper: 1952.....	\$3, 417, 208. 19	\$3, 402, 148. 57		
Salaries, Copyright Office: 1952.....	987, 366. 99	987, 366. 99		
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service: 1952.....	866, 266. 34	845, 023. 00		
Revision of Annotated Constitution: No year.....	125. 58	125. 00		
Salaries and expenses, Distribution of catalog cards: 1952.....	621, 948. 48	613, 637. 06	\$3, 333. 98	\$6. 53
Salaries and expenses, union catalog: 1952.....	80, 636. 39	72, 524. 98	217. 39	284. 86
General increase of the Library:				
1952-53.....	260, 132. 78		21, 888. 94	2, 307. 84
1951-52.....	5, 875. 29			222. 20
Increase of the Law Library:				
1952-53.....	68, 017. 13		2, 067. 06	91. 57
1951-52.....	27, 161. 52		39. 22	
Books for the Supreme Court: 1952.....	22, 500. 00			
Books for the adult blind: 1952.....	996, 293. 13	77, 330. 00	802. 27	506. 94
General printing and binding: 1952.....	441, 675. 00			
Printing of the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office: 1952.....	39, 314. 92			
Printing of catalog cards: 1952.....	549, 669. 77		540. 60	297. 60
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library: 1952.....	79, 988. 63			
Salaries and expenses, Library Buildings: 1952.....	786, 007. 94	740, 655. 73		
Total Annual Appropriation.....	9, 250, 188. 08	6, 738, 811. 33	28, 889. 46	3, 717. 54
Transfers from other Government agencies:				
<i>Working Funds</i>				
Department of Commerce:				
Bureau of Public Roads: No year.....	4, 246. 54	3, 934. 51		
Bureau of Standards: No year.....	5, 823. 21	1, 014. 56	342. 65	
Department of State: 1952.....	80, 259. 92	57, 294. 51	90. 42	
Department of Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs: 1952.....	6, 650. 00			
General Services Administration: 1952.....	46, 500. 00			
Department of Air Force:				
No year.....	1, 422. 20	735. 46		
1952.....	1, 189, 023. 06	1, 116, 518. 69	4, 372. 48	25. 68
1952.....	84, 500. 00			
Department of Army: 1952.....	146, 788. 23	104, 987. 41	1, 470. 09	2. 24
Department of Navy:				
No year.....	531, 746. 27	464, 152. 68	2, 318. 44	53. 06
1952.....	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00		
Total transfers from other Government agencies.....	2, 104, 959. 43	1, 756, 637. 82	8, 594. 08	80. 98
<i>Trust Accounts</i>				
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.....	2, 250. 00			
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress.....	93, 622. 90	31, 868. 09	1, 904. 26	16. 82
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	9, 332. 90	5, 911. 76	776. 62	2. 06
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	652, 663. 01	406, 104. 21	2, 595. 58	1, 090. 73
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....	763. 83			
Total trust accounts.....	758, 632. 64	443, 884. 06	5, 276. 46	1, 109. 61
Grand total.....	12, 113, 780. 15	8, 939, 333. 21	42, 760. 00	4, 908. 13

ING FISCAL YEAR 1952, AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

Communica- tion serv- ices 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other con- tractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemnities 13
			\$15,059.62					
		\$13,083.86	612.50	\$7,546.98 .58				
\$4,970.91			6,925.00	684.16				
9,028.02 869.84	\$11,730.00 870.00		51.00 25.00	46.90		\$215,080.08 3,888.25		
2,701.03 185.25						63,157.47 26,937.05 22,500.00		
1,497.02		4,493.58 441,675.00 39,314.92 549,669.77	91,621.14	12,472.53	\$1,102.17	806,467.48		
3,661.89 23,609.08	25,070.04		32,451.79 1,073.79	17,966.71 18,769.41	1,899.93			
46,523.04	37,670.04	1,048,237.13	147,819.84	57,487.27	3,002.10	1,138,030.33		
		312.03						
129.00		191.20	4,466.00 11,732.65 6,650.00 46,500.00	605.23	42.15	10,174.76		
5,929.09	995.00	758.01	23,988.31 84,500.00 15,721.95	52.24 12,826.68	634.50 23,609.12			
192.30		6,082.61		1,508.71	14,861.65	1,961.27		
5,571.25	6,726.26		19,615.06	29,610.31	3,699.21			
11,821.64	7,721.26	7,343.85	213,173.97	44,603.17	42,846.63	12,136.03		
436.36 163.34 4,459.10		375.00 268.29 6,334.10	39,431.91 1,809.33 69,202.79 121.40	336.45 170.35 131,008.69 106.23	140.40 16,381.11 536.20	2,250.00 17,113.61 231.15 8,783.97	\$2,000.00 6,000.00	
5,058.80	702.73	6,977.39	110,565.43	131,621.72	17,057.71	28,378.73	8,000.00	
63,403.48	46,094.03	1,062,558.37	471,559.24	233,712.16	62,906.44	1,178,545.09	8,000.00	

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints.....	\$800.00	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	267.40	
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American History.....	3,323.34	
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	59.98	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....	3,732.32	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	6,022.81	
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	263.40	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	Enrichment of music collection.....	220.36	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics.....	3,626.16	
Huntington, Archer M.: Books.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	4,492.24	
Hispanic Society Fund.....	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese Literature.....	1,989.86	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.....	4,292.44	
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music.....	387.66	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	11,578.78	
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	4,045.98	
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.	208.79	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	Maintenance of a consultanthip or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	11,620.00	
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts).	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service.	2,508.16	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.....	483.52	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall and to programs in which those instruments are used	24,377.76	
Wilbur, James B.....	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscripts material on American history in European archives	7,706.86	
Wilbur, bequest of James B.....	Chair of Geography.....	3,274.28	
	Treatment of source material for American History.....	1,251.42	
Total.....		96,795.44	
Library of Congress Trust Fund income from investment account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....		
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	432.00	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	892.80	
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	10,727.41	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.		
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	1,005.23	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.....		
Total.....		13,057.44	

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought for- ward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred dur- ing current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1953
\$6,083.75	-----	\$6,883.75	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$4,633.75	-----	\$4,633.75
2,328.11	-----	2,595.51	467.59	467.59	2,127.92	-----	2,127.92
2,306.49	\$1,600.00	4,029.83	3,015.28	4,615.28	1,014.55	-----	1,014.55
508.52	-----	568.50	-----	-----	568.50	-----	568.50
37,468.96	-----	41,201.28	-----	-----	41,201.28	-----	41,201.28
5,570.78	500.00	11,093.59	4,111.91	4,111.91	7,481.68	\$500.00	6,981.68
680.45	-----	920.45	150.00	150.00	770.45	-----	770.45
516.18	-----	779.58	375.00	-----	779.58	375.00	404.58
311.73	-----	532.09	75.00	75.00	457.09	-----	457.09
2,773.19	-----	6,399.35	3,378.40	3,378.40	3,020.95	-----	3,020.95
14,537.24	5,117.34	13,912.14	1,985.16	5,479.92	13,549.56	1,622.58	11,926.98
553.97	-----	2,543.83	2,479.40	2,479.40	64.43	-----	64.43
4,449.02	450.00	8,291.46	3,237.75	3,237.75	5,503.71	450.00	5,053.71
716.02	13.52	1,090.16	800.00	795.40	308.28	18.12	290.16
3,547.73	40.85	4,328.80	568.83	394.38	3,975.27	215.30	3,759.97
16,758.93	6,513.75	21,823.96	14,519.99	20,788.64	7,549.07	245.10	7,303.97
726.34	-----	4,772.32	1,784.89	1,784.89	2,987.43	-----	2,987.43
-----	-----	208.79	-----	-----	208.79	-----	208.79
1,933.24	-----	13,553.24	13,553.24	13,553.24	-----	-----	-----
442.37	-----	2,950.53	-----	-----	2,950.53	-----	2,950.53
5,135.42	-----	5,618.94	-----	-----	5,618.94	-----	5,618.94
5,035.36	242.30	29,170.82	28,946.51	28,738.73	674.39	450.08	224.31
35,743.46	4,693.43	38,756.89	11,677.80	11,217.36	32,232.96	5,153.87	27,079.09
104.86	-----	3,379.14	2,496.15	2,496.15	882.99	-----	882.99
900.65	-----	2,152.07	-----	-----	2,152.07	-----	2,152.07
143,049.02	19,171.19	220,673.27	93,622.90	103,764.04	136,080.42	9,030.05	127,050.37
43.41	-----	43.41	43.41	43.41	-----	-----	-----
985.40	411.00	1,006.40	500.00	411.00	1,006.40	500.00	506.40
418.58	-----	1,311.38	70.00	70.00	1,241.38	-----	1,241.38
2,078.48	58.14	12,747.75	7,795.60	7,817.99	4,987.90	35.75	4,952.15
30.26	14.52	15.74	15.74	14.52	15.74	15.74	-----
798.97	27.10	1,777.10	908.15	912.33	891.87	22.92	868.95
100.39	-----	100.39	-----	-----	100.39	-----	100.39
4,455.49	510.76	17,002.17	9,332.90	9,269.25	8,243.68	574.41	7,669.27

See footnotes at end of table.

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
Aaronsohn Memorial Foundation, Inc.	For purchasing and organizing for public use books in Hebrew language.		
American Council of Learned Societies	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books		
	Slavic Studies project	\$1,550.00	
American Library Association 75th Anniversary Committee.	Towards expenses of visit of Dr. F. G. B. Hutchings from Leeds, England, in connection with American Library Association 75th Anniversary.	200.00	
Anonymous	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.		
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		
	For miscellaneous expenses		
Ashworth, Martha L.	For miscellaneous expenses		
Associated Universities, Inc.	Purchase of college reference books		
	East River Project	10,920.01	
	Civil Defense Project	9,582.00	
Association of Research Libraries	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a check list of newspapers on microfilm.		
Betchel, S. D.	Bibliography on the Arabian Peninsula		
Bollingen Foundation	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by the poets themselves.		
Bowers, Jennie F.	For Hispanic work in the Library of Congress		
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Recording Laboratory in Music Division:		
	Revolving Fund		\$27,427.95
	Support of a development project in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.	2,500.00	
Children's Literature Survey, various donors.	Survey of Children's literature at the Library of Congress.	2,500.00	
Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, various donors.	Towards expenses of Colloquium		
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	17,092.42	
Cooperative Acquisition project, various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of the Library of Congress.		
Crerar Library, John	Expenses in connection with French patents	125.00	
Documents Expediting project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating Libraries	11,334.00	
Forest Press, Inc.	Decimal Classification Project	5,000.00	
Funk, Wilfred	Purchase of 1st editions of American and English literature.		
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature.		
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.		
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material		
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.	Purchase of rare books	250.00	
Kentucky University	For selection of material on French, German, Spanish and Italian belles lettres and on German history.	100.00	
Loeb, Leo, In memory of Richard Loeb	For the purchase of material on American Government.		
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay	Purchase of music	57.41	
Middle East Institute	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	600.00	
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For Mid-European Law; East European accessions list and textbook projects.	126,699.93	
National Research Council	U. S. A. National Committee of the International Geographical Union Seventeenth Congress program.	8,038.48	
National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American history and culture.	6,623.04	
Oberlaender Trust	For foreign consultant program in Germany and other German speaking countries.	2,000.00	
Princeton University Library	For compiling and editing the papers of Thomas Jefferson.	2,875.00	
Program for the Blind, various donors	Interest of the Blind	10.00	
Rockefeller Foundation	Laboratory of Microphotography		388,662.32
	Revolving Fund		
	American studies program available for the period Jan. 1, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1954.		
	Towards the cost of distribution of surplus Russian newspapers and periodicals.		
	Preparation and publication of an East European accessions list and expansion of the monthly list of Russian accessions.	8,700.00	
	Towards the cost of preparing an index of Cordell Hull's private papers.	10,000.00	

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought for- ward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred dur- ing current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1953
\$140.00		\$140.00			\$140.00		\$140.00
6,249.46	\$3,325.00	2,924.46			6,249.46	\$3,325.00	2,924.46
417.33		1,967.33	\$1,956.53	\$1,956.53	10.80		10.80
		200.00	200.00	200.00			
32.61		32.61			32.61		32.61
400.00		400.00			400.00		400.00
46.13	46.00	.13		46.00	.13		.13
33.69		33.69			33.69		33.69
10.00		10.00			10.00		10.00
		10,920.01	10,610.39	10,610.39	309.62		309.62
		9,582.00	7,119.24	6,741.16	2,840.84	378.08	2,462.76
15.52		15.52			15.52		15.52
100.00		100.00			100.00		100.00
4,429.64	852.75	3,576.89	2,999.36	1,874.11	2,555.53	1,978.00	577.53
25.00		25.00			25.00		25.00
9,543.58	4,948.14	32,023.39	29,280.74	31,673.63	5,297.90	2,555.25	2,742.65
		2,500.00	1,250.00		2,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00
		2,500.00	2,500.00	1,622.27	877.73	877.73	
22.13	21.24	.89		21.24	.89		.89
8,359.65	140.79	25,311.28	17,476.48	17,111.58	8,340.49	505.69	7,834.80
657.89	77.00	580.89	227.92	227.92	429.97	77.00	352.97
		125.00	98.88	98.88	26.12		26.12
6,683.95	271.88	17,746.07	11,732.67	11,130.16	6,887.79	874.39	6,013.40
		5,000.00	2,973.08	2,973.08	2,026.92		2,026.92
50.00		50.00			50.00		50.00
369.46		369.46	17.12	17.12	352.34		352.34
171.05	171.05			11.90	159.15	159.15	
101.82		101.82			101.82		101.82
500.00	450.00	300.00	35.00	485.00	265.00		265.00
		100.00			100.00		100.00
445.44	441.20	4.24		18.40	427.04	422.80	4.24
146.60		204.01			204.01		204.01
648.75	10.00	1,238.75	562.50	562.50	686.25	10.00	676.25
3,328.85		130,028.78	105,742.43	104,525.73	25,503.05	1,216.70	24,286.35
		8,038.48	7,524.00	7,524.00	514.48		514.48
297.20	78.24	6,842.00	6,509.51	6,542.30	377.94	45.45	332.49
4,250.00	1,000.00	5,250.00		500.00	5,750.00	500.00	5,250.00
		2,875.00	884.60	884.60	1,990.40		1,990.40
558.51	119.80	448.71	30.93	150.73	417.78		417.78
123,291.88	40,154.45	471,799.75	371,145.32	373,566.18	138,388.02	37,733.59	100,654.43
24,547.30	5,738.34	18,808.96	6,516.46	5,553.98	18,993.32	6,700.82	12,292.50
1,248.12		1,248.12	1,248.12	1,248.12			
		8,700.00	3,771.33	3,771.33	4,928.67		4,928.67
		10,000.00	594.08	594.08	9,405.92		9,405.92

See footnotes at end of table.

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Rockefeller Foundation—Continued	For expenses of selecting, purchasing and shipping to two libraries in Japan of representative collections of books and periodicals related to the Soviet Union.	\$10,000.00	-----
	Grant to study collections of materials on the Near East in American libraries.	2,350.00	-----
	Grant for a survey of Soviet material to be micro-filmed in the United States.	-----	-----
Semitic Division Gift Fund.....	Acquisition of Semitic material.....	-----	-----
Serials project, various donors.....	For the distribution of duplicate serials project.....	40.00	-----
Slavic Studies project, joint committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material.....	2,950.00	-----
Sonneck, bequest of Oscar G.....	For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.	-----	-----
Southern Asia, Joint Committee.....	To issue a South Asia Accessions list.....	-----	-----
Special Libraries Association.....	To help defray expenses of issuing Fourth Edition of Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia.	138.96	-----
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (Transferred from National Archives).	-----	-----
Time, Inc.....	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.	-----	-----
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:	-----	-----
	For the calendar year 1951.....	5,578.78	-----
	For the calendar year 1952.....	5,500.00	-----
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—(France).	For a survey of bibliographic services.....	-----	-----
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Project, various donors.	For a survey of World Bibliographic Service in English, Spanish and French Publications.	-----	-----
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Furtherance of United States participation in UNESCO.	25,946.60	-----
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke.....	Musical concerts.....	10,000.00	-----
Wright Memorial Fund, the Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Books—The Stradivari Memorial.....	-----	\$12.90
	Purchase of manuscripts of Arnold Schoenberg.....	8,000.00	-----
	Poetry readings.....	4,000.00	-----
	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright Collection.	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	301,261.63	416,103.17
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application.....	-----	-----
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.....	5,491.38	-----
Grand Total.....	-----	417,405.89	416,103.17

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought for- ward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred dur- ing current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1953
		\$10,000.00	\$450.00		\$10,000.00	\$450.00	\$9,550.00
		2,350.00	2,350.00	\$732.00	1,618.00	1,618.00	
\$4,500.00		4,500.00	823.46	823.46	3,676.54		3,676.54
141.34		141.34			141.34		141.34
4.04		44.04	44.04	44.04			
1,016.04		3,966.04	3,281.85	3,101.99	864.05	179.86	684.19
4,083.19		4,083.19			4,083.19		4,083.19
3,000.00		3,000.00	2,168.34	2,168.34	831.66		831.66
		138.96	138.96	138.96			
7,500.93	\$4,853.74	2,647.19	1,690.97	2,784.47	4,716.46	3,760.24	956.22
225.00		225.00			225.00		225.00
33.61		5,612.39	5,612.39	4,670.66	941.73	941.73	
126.21	122.20	5,500.00	2,880.85	2,480.85	3,019.15	400.00	2,619.15
		4.01		46.54	79.67	75.66	4.01
25.23		25.23			25.23		25.23
175.00		26,121.60	23,487.84	23,437.44	2,684.16	50.40	2,633.76
1,752.30	1.55	11,750.75	11,750.75	11,752.30			
539.34		552.24			552.24		552.24
		8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00
		4,000.00	750.00	750.00	3,250.00		3,250.00
2,922.28		2,922.28	226.87	151.63	2,770.65	75.24	2,695.41
223,166.07	62,823.37	877,707.50	652,663.01	649,325.60	291,205.27	66,160.78	225,044.49
98.90		98.90			98.90		98.90
4,682.67	1,293.60	8,880.45	763.83	2,057.43	8,116.62		8,116.62
381,535.90	83,798.92	1,131,246.04	758,632.64	766,666.32	448,378.64	75,765.24	372,613.40

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1952.
² For obligations incurred by object classification, See Sec. D of this appendix.

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1952 AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints.....	\$2,250.00	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	467.59	
Benjamin, William Everts.....	Chair of American History.....	3,015.28	83,015.28
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	4,111.91	515.56
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	150.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	375.00	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above Association).	Enrichment of music collection.....	75.00	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics.....	3,378.40	3,378.40
Huntington, Archer M.: Books.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	1,985.16	
Hispanic Society Fund.....	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	2,479.40	2,479.40
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.....	3,237.75	
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music.....	800.00	
Miller, Bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	568.83	
Pennell, Bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	14,519.99	
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	1,784.89	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	Maintenance of a consultantsip or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	13,553.24	8,738.99
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall and to programs in which those instruments are used.	28,946.51	900.00
Wilbur, James B.....	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscripts material on American history in European archives.	11,677.80	10,344.31
Wilbur, bequest of James B.....	Chair of Geography.....	2,496.15	2,496.15
Total.....		93,622.90	31,868.09
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	43.41	
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	500.00	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	70.00	
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic room.	7,795.60	5,911.76
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	15.74	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	908.15	
Total.....		9,332.90	5,911.76
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies.....	Slavic Studies project.....	1,956.53	1,956.53
American Library Association 75th Anniversary Committee.	Towards expenses of visit of Dr. F. G. B. Hutchings from Leeds, England, in connection with American Library Association 75th Anniversary.	200.00	
Associated Universities, Inc.....	East River project.....	10,610.39	10,610.39
Bollingen Foundation.....	Civil Defense project.....	7,119.24	6,613.16
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.	2,999.36	
	Recording Laboratory in Music Division: Revolving Fund.....	29,280.74	17,798.68
	Support of a development project in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.	1,250.00	
Children's Literature Survey, various donors.	Survey of Children's literature at the Library of Congress..	2,500.00	

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL
JUNE 30, 1952

Travel 02	Transportation of things 03	Communi- cation services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11
								\$2,250.00	
								467.59	
	\$9.08	\$87.27			\$3,500.00				
					150.00				
				\$375.00					
								75.00	
								1,985.16	
	5.13	196.00			896.22		\$140.40		\$2,000.00
					800.00				
					100.00	\$185.00		283.83	
		24.89			450.00	151.45		13,918.54	
					1,760.00				
\$1,404.26					3,409.99				
	2.61	128.20			27,615.70			300.00	
500.00					750.00			83.49	
1,904.26	16.82	436.36		375.00	39,431.91	336.45	140.40	17,113.61	2,000.00
								43.41	
					500.00				
					70.00				
570.32		153.84			889.33	170.35		100.00	
206.30	2.06	9.50		268.29	350.00			15.74	
776.62	2.06	163.34		268.29	1,809.33	170.35		72.00	
								231.15	
200.00									
98.20		9.20			398.68				
	41.61			1,860.00		1,097.75			
37.33	231.25	833.09	208.35	616.85	3,975.74	5,124.47	454.98		
					1,250.00				
250.00					2,250.00				

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1952 AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services
			01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con. Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	\$17,476.48	\$3,200.08
Cooperative Acquisition project, various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress.	227.92	227.92
Crerar Library, John.	Expenses in connection with French patents.	98.88	98.88
Documents Expediting project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	11,732.67	9,835.96
Forest Press, Inc.	Decimal Classification Project.	2,973.08	2,973.08
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature.	17.12	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.	Purchase of rare books.	35.00	
Middle East Institute.	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	562.50	
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For Mid-European Law; and East European accessions list and text book projects.	105,742.43	102,313.22
National Research Council.	U. S. A. National Committee of the International Geographical Union Seventeenth Congress program.	7,524.00	7,524.00
National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American History and Culture.	6,509.51	6,389.74
Princeton University Library.	For compiling and editing the papers of Thomas Jefferson.	884.60	884.60
Program for the Blind, various donors.	Interest of the Blind.	30.93	
Rockefeller Foundation.	Laboratory of Microphotography Revolving Fund.	371,145.32	218,367.77
	American studies program available for the period Jan. 1, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1954.	6,516.46	
	Towards the cost of distribution of surplus Russian newspapers and periodicals.	1,248.12	1,248.12
	Preparation and publication of an East European accessions list and expansion of the monthly list of Russian accessions.	3,771.33	3,771.33
	Towards the cost of preparing an index of Cordell Hull's private papers.	594.03	447.24
	For expenses of selecting, purchasing and shipping to two libraries in Japan of representative collections of books and periodicals related to the Soviet Union.	450.00	
	Grant to study collections of materials on the Near East in American libraries.	2,350.00	
	Grant for a Survey of Soviet Material to be microfilmed in the United States.	823.46	823.46
Serials project, various donors.	For the distribution of duplicate serials project.	44.04	44.04
Slavic Studies project, joint committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic Material.	3,281.85	
Southern Asia, Joint Committee.	To issue a South Asia Accession list.	2,168.34	1,765.14
Special Libraries Association.	To help defray expenses of issuing Fourth Edition of Library and Reference Facilities in the District of Columbia.	138.96	
Steele-Cloviss Fund.	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore Collection of Indian sound recordings (Transferred from National Archives).	1,690.97	1,007.25
United Nations.	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For the Calendar year 1951.	5,612.39	5,346.88
	For the Calendar year 1952.	2,880.85	2,856.74
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Project, various donors.	Furtherance of United States participation in UNESCO.	23,487.84	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts.	11,750.75	
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke.	Purchase of manuscripts of Arnold Schoenberg.	4,000.00	
Wright Memorial Fund, the Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Poetry readings.	750.00	
	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright Collection.	226.87	
Total.		652,663.01	406,104.21
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.	763.83	
Total.		763.83	
Grand Total.		758,632.64	443,884.06

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1952—Continued

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11
				\$300. 00	\$13, 971. 00		\$5. 40		
\$207. 46	\$3. 25	\$234. 85		162. 62		\$542. 59	745. 94		
								\$17. 12	
					562. 50			35. 00	
	2. 50	4. 53		216. 70	47. 75		2, 157. 73	1, 000. 00	
28. 38					91. 39				
30. 93									
	702. 13	3, 318. 04 9. 99	\$494. 38	2, 990. 73	9, 195. 52 500. 00	123, 462. 89 6. 47	12, 613. 86		\$6, 000. 00
						146. 84			
								450. 00	
1, 270. 00					1, 080. 00				
								3, 281. 85	
				138. 96			403. 20		
	50. 35	3. 30		48. 24	5. 25	576. 58			
152. 03		45. 00 1. 10			68. 48 23. 01				
94. 38	59. 64				23, 282. 72	51. 10			
					11, 750. 75				
					750. 00			4, 000. 00	
226. 87									
2, 595. 58	1, 090. 73	4, 459. 10	702. 73	6, 334. 10	69, 202. 79	131, 008. 69	16, 381. 11	8, 783. 97	6, 000. 00
					121. 40	106. 23	536. 20		
					121. 40	106. 23	536. 20		
5, 276. 46	1, 109. 61	5, 058. 80	702. 73	6, 977. 39	110, 565. 43	131, 621. 72	17, 057. 71	28, 378. 73	8, 000. 00

E. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931	Purchase of Slavic material.			\$6,684.74	\$367.40	\$6,684.74	\$367.40
William Evans Benjamin, received in April 1927	Chair of American history.			83,083.31	3,323.34	83,083.31	3,323.34
Richard Rogers Bowker, received in January 1926	Bibliographic service.	\$4,802.00	\$432.00	1,499.66	3,732.32	6,301.66	491.98
Gernegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927	Chair of Fine Arts.			93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge), received in November 1926 ¹	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	12,400.00	892.80	150,570.99	6,022.84	162,970.99	6,915.64
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson), received in 1945.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above Association), received in August 1942.	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music collection.			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Huntington. ²	Enrichment of music collection.			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Arthur H. Huntington.	Chair of Aeronautics.			90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.), received between December 1949 and February 1952.	Purchase of Hispanic material.			112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24
Nicholas Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth), received between March 1935 and February 1951.	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.			49,746.52	1,989.86	49,746.52	1,989.86
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943.	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.	20,000.00	1,000.00	111,268.92	4,450.76	131,268.92	4,450.76
Bequest of Joseph Fennell, received in September 1937.	Furtherance of music.			9,691.59	387.66	9,691.59	387.66
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in December 1950.	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.			20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in May 1952.	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection.			289,470.69	11,578.82	289,470.69	11,578.82
Henry Clay Porter Memorial Fund (established by Annie May Hageman), received in December 1938.	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.			101,149.73	4,045.98	101,149.73	4,045.98
Amie May Hageman Memorial Fund (established by Annie May Hageman), received under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts, received in April 1951.	Maintenance of a consultanthip or applied to any other purpose of the Library.			50,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	2,000.00
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association), received in October 1929.	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service.			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received between March 1936 and April 1948.	Aid and advancement of musical research.			62,703.75	2,508.16	62,703.75	2,508.16
James B. Wilbur:	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52
Donation, received in August 1925.	Reproductions of manuscript source material in European archives.			609,444.15	24,377.76	609,444.15	24,377.76
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Chair of Geography.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Treatment of source material for American history.			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
Total.		37,202.00	2,374.80	2,468,635.99	98,745.04	2,505,827.99	101,069.84

¹ Converting of bonds and stocks.

² In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$17,000 a year) from a fund of \$400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

³ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from \$82,000 (face value) in investments held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry in the English Language.

Note: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Cong., approved Aug. 20, 1912), and deposited in the collection of the Gardner Green Hubbard collection.

Appendix XIII. Statistics of Employment

	Employed on pay period ended—		
	July 8, 1951	Dec. 23, 1951	June 22, 1952
Salaries, Library proper:			
Office of the Librarian.....	5	5	4
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian.....	4	4	3
Office of Assistant Librarian.....	4	3	3
Information and Publications Office.....	1	3	4
Exhibits Office.....	3	3	3
Total.....	8	9	10
Administrative Department:			
Director's Office.....	5	5	5
Accounts Office.....	7	8	8
Disbursing Office.....	7	8	8
Personnel Division.....	20	16	19
Secretary's Office.....	50	48	51
Supply Office.....	5	5	3
Tabulating Office.....	11	10	8
Total.....	105	100	102
Reference Department:			
Director's Office.....	12	14	16
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....	54	49	52
Aeronautics Division.....	4	4	7
Hispanic Foundation.....	6	5	5
Manuscripts Division.....	18	18	16
Map Division.....	27	19	24
Music Division.....	14	14	14
Orientalia Division.....	36	20	21
Prints and Photographs Division.....	9	7	7
Rare Books Division.....	7	7	9
Stack and Reader Division.....	69	62	68
Serials Division.....	42	43	44
Loan Division.....	48	41	46
European Affairs Division.....	4	4	4
Science Division.....	3	3	3
Slavic Division.....	4	4	3
Total.....	357	314	339
Law Library.....	36	33	37

Statistics of Employment—Continued

	Employed on pay period ended—		
	July 8, 1951	Dec. 23, 1951	June 22, 1952
Salaries, Library proper—Continued			
Processing Department:			
Director's Office	17	15	17
Descriptive Cataloging Division	73	71	68
Subject Cataloging Division	55	54	55
Binding Division	7	7	7
Catalog Maintenance Division	31	31	32
Exchange and Gift Division	39	38	32
Order Division	56	73	72
Total	278	289	283
Special and Temporary Services		1	2
Librarian Emeritus		1	1
Total, Salaries, Library Proper	793	756	781
Copyright Office:			
Register's Office	24	19	18
Cataloging Division	91	86	84
Examining Division	52	63	52
Reference Division	19	22	21
Service Division	57	60	56
Total, Copyright Office	243	250	231
Legislative Reference Service:			
Director's Office	21	14	14
Senior Specialist Section	26	25	25
Foreign Affairs Section	12	12	14
Government Section	14	14	15
History and General Research Section	20	16	19
Economics Section	23	21	22
Congressional Reading Room	4	4	5
Library Service Section	15	14	16
American Law Section	34	30	34
Special and Temporary Services	7	1	
Total, Legislative Reference Service	176	151	164

Statistics of Employment—Continued

	Employed on pay period ended—		
	July 8, 1951	Dec. 23, 1951	June 22, 1952
Card Division:			
Office of the Chief	23	20	16
Sales Section	20	21	21
Orders Section	84	83	77
Inventory Section	23	26	25
Special Services Section	13	15	12
Decimal Classification Section	5	4	4
Cumulative Catalog Section	11	11	11
Special and Temporary Services	2	1	1
Total, Card Division	181	181	167
Union Catalog Division	25	17	28
Division for the Blind	28	20	17
Buildings and Grounds Division	176	172	180
Guard Division	112	110	109
Total, Appropriated Funds	1,734	1,657	1,677
Transferred and Working Funds	340	363	505
Gift and Trust Funds	90	108	129
Grand total, all funds	2,164	2,128	2,311

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